L6205
A513
Eng
Dean Anderson

Application for reentry as 2nd class matter pending at Jersey City, Post Office

TULANE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
NEW ORLEANS

L6205
A513

THE AMERICAN ENGINEER

JANUARY, 1935

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
PUBLISHERS

Announcement

To The Engineering Profession of America

By

The National Society of Professional Engineers

Its Motive Is:

PREAMBLE TO CONSTITUTION—"Recognizing that services to Society, to State, and to Profession are the premises upon which individual opportunity must be builded, the National Society of Professional Engineers does herewith dedicate itself to the promotion and protection of the Profession of Engineering as a social and economic influence vital to the affairs of men and of these United States."

Its Objectives Are:

On a national scale, and by assistance to local agencies:

1. To advance and protect the public welfare and the economic and professional interests of the engineer, individually and collectively, through united effort, legislation and public relations.
2. To organize, coordinate, unite and extend the activities of State Societies and their County Chapters of Professional Engineers.
3. To strengthen, unify, extend and enforce State legislation protecting the public welfare, the practice of engineering and the designation "Engineer."
4. To protect the engineer against exploitation, unprofessional competition, unlawful encroachment, and restriction of rights of practice.
5. To improve conditions of employment and methods of engaging engineering services.
6. To wage a militant campaign for more adequate compensation for engineering services.
7. To extend employment service and build up a reserve fund for assisting engineers in distress.
8. To encourage and guide student engineers and engineering assistants.
9. To promote cooperative and fraternal relations within the profession.
10. To conduct a planned campaign for the advancement of the engineering profession in public recognition, confidence, and esteem.

Its Membership Is:

Composed entirely of professional engineers. It is the only National Society wherein membership is limited to those who have been qualified and admitted to practice by statutory authority.

Its Official Publication Is:
THE AMERICAN ENGINEER
Owned and Published
By the
Society.

Its Headquarters Will Be:
Washington, D. C.

Temporary Headquarters:
Executive Secretary,
1226 Sumter Street—Columbia, S. C.

THE TULANE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY NEW ORLEANS

THE AMERICAN ENGINEER

Published monthly in the interest of the American People and the Engineering Profession
by the National Society of Professional Engineers

Editor—ARTHUR V. SHERIDAN
Associate Editors—TO BE ANNOUNCED
Business Manager—FREDERICK H. ZURMUHLEN

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES
2952 Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y.
Telephone—VAnderbilt 3-9152

PUBLISHING AND DISTRIBUTING OFFICES—*Scott Printing Company*
One Sherman Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Telephone—Webster 4-3420-1

VOLUME 1 | JANUARY, 1935 | NUMBER 1

CONTENTS

Page

Officers of the National Society of Professional Engineers 4

The American Engineer Becomes the Official Publication of the National Society of Professional Engineers 5

What the National Society of Professional Engineers Can Accomplish 6

What the State Society of Professional Engineers Can Accomplish 7

What County Chapters of Professional Engineers Can Accomplish 8

Professional Consciousness 9

Items of General Interest 10

State Activities Encouraging 11

County Chapter News of One Effective State Society 12

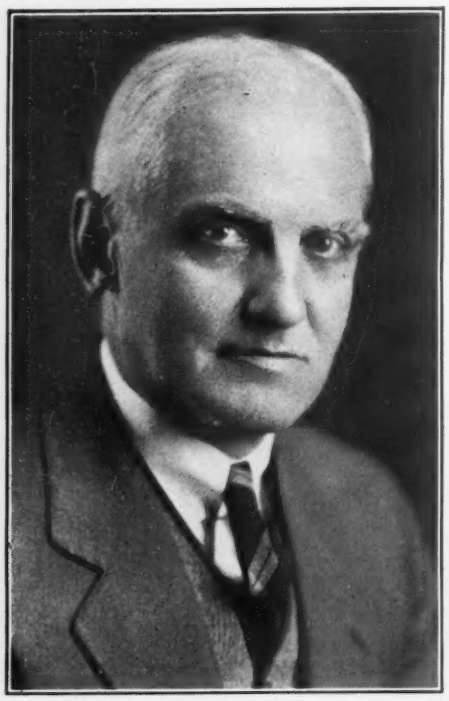
The American Engineer assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions expressed by contributors whose names identify the source of the same.

Subscription Rates

$1.00 a year. in advance, to members of the National Society of Professional Engineers and its affiliated Societies.
$2.00 a year, in advance, to non-members. Single copies, $0.25.

OFFICERS
of the
NATIONAL SOCIETY
of
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Vice-President



T. W. BATTIN
(*President Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers*)
Philadelphia, Penna.
1327 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia

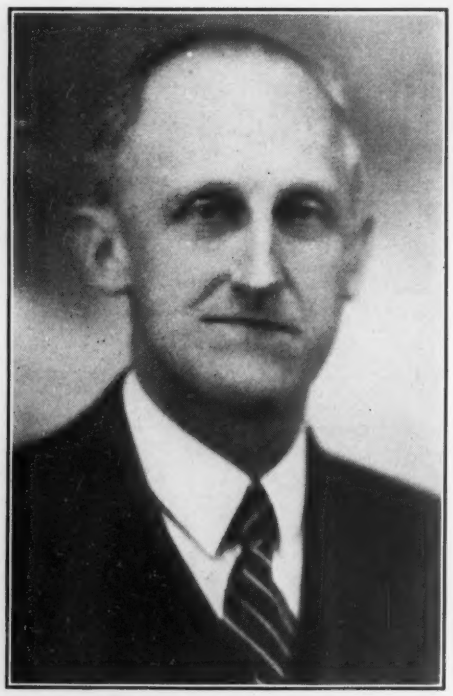
President

D. B. STEINMAN
(*Chairman Board of Trustees, New York State Society of Professional Engineers*)
New York, N. Y.
117 Liberty Street, New York City

Vice-President

HUGH A. KELLY
(*President New Jersey Association of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors*)
921 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Executive Secretary



T. KEITH LEGARE
(*Executive Secretary, National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners*)
P. O. Drawer 1404
Columbia, S. C.

Treasurer

WILLARD S. CONLON
(*President Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers*)
City Engineer's Office
Stamford, Conn.

THE AMERICAN ENGINEER

Becomes the Official Publication *of* THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

WITH this issue the American Engineer takes its place as a national publication and achieves an objective envisioned at the time of its conception. Established, sponsored and owned by the New York State Society of Professional Engineers, the magazine, which has for three years served as the official bulletin of that body and for two years in a similar capacity for the New Jersey Association of Engineers, now passes to the control of the National Society of which New York and New Jersey are charter members.

The transfer of the American Engineer was accomplished at a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the New York State Society, which in response to an appeal, and the payment of coin of the realm, awarded the right of publication to the National Society, with the implied understanding that with expansion its policies and purposes were to be maintained.

When the magazine was originally projected the sponsors were careful to set forth a justification for its existence and the purposes for which it was inaugurated. In substance these were:

"To facilitate its program, and to keep the public and the profession advised thereof, the New York State Society of Professional Engineers has decided to publish a magazine to be known as the American Engineer, a caption, which is at once suggestive of a unified profession and a national scope.

The publication has been undertaken in the hope of supplying a definite need. Promoting the interests of the profession and the public in its relations therewith is not and never has been the primary, exclusive function of any periodical. In stating the limitations of existing publications the plan and principles on which the American Engineer is to be conducted are intimated."

Upon such statements of justification and purpose as premises, the policies of the publication were formulated. Throughout its existence these policies have been scrupulously adhered to, and, as a national bulletin, the American Engineer will continue its unswerving practice of strict adherence to established policy.

In order that none may misunderstand, it is perhaps expedient to here note the rules of guidance, which have been reaffirmed and adopted as policies, to be maintained in the conduct of the American Engineer as the official publication of the National Society of Professional Engineers.

The publication shall be conducted on a plane commensurate with the dignity of a profession and in conformity with the objectives of the Society.

Editorial space shall be restricted to matters of public concern and to the presentation of the social, economic and professional problems and aspirations of Engineers. Articles and papers relevant to the practice of engineering as an art or an applied science shall not be acceptable material.

The publication shall not be used to exploit or promote personal interests of subscribers or advertisers.

All editorial matter shall be subject to edition or rejection by the Editor.

All advertising shall be subject to the approval of the Business Manager.

Editorial and business phases of the publication shall be co-ordinated by the Editor and the Manager, but neither shall be responsible for, nor expected to perform, the duties of the other.

From this statement of policy it is evident that scientific or technical papers dealing with particular projects cannot be accepted for publication. It is most essential that the American Engineer avoid the field which rightfully belongs to engineering and technical journals whose purpose it is to convey such information to their readers. Likewise, the magazine will neither offer nor accept for publication, within its editorial section, comments on the products or services of advertisers; nor will it print matter which might be construed as advertising any individual or his particular field of practice. The reasons for these rulings are obvious and engineers are urged to bear the same in mind when preparing and submitting copy. Embarrassment to both contributor and editor will be avoided by compliance with the conditions set forth.

The American Engineer is pleased to offer its pages and facilities to the profession throughout the country, and solicits contributions as well as criticisms. In this latter connection, it is perhaps expedient to offer a word of appeal, in the hope that it will serve to extenuate some of the errors of omission and commission which inevitably accompany the publication of a magazine.

In common with all who are not ominiscient, the editor needs must take some things for granted and some on the word of others. Articles printed over the names of authors should be read as views of the writers and not necessarily those of the publication or of the National Society. Some things will escape editorial correction and the editor, who must earn his livelihood from the daily practice of his calling, can only hope that detection will meet with tolerance tempered by a recollection that "To err is human, to forgive Divine."

The plan of organization for the editorial section of the magazine contemplates Associate Editors from

(Continued on page 20)

WHAT THE NATIONAL SOCIETY *of* PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS CAN ACCOMPLISH

By D. B. STEINMAN

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS is the only national organization in which membership is limited exclusively to Professional Engineers. It is a nation-wide organization devoted to the common interests and aspirations of all Engineers. It unites Engineers of all sections of the country, and of all branches of the Profession, in a unity of strength, purpose, and accomplishment.

This organization, comprising National, State and County units, is devoted to the *professional,* as distinguished from the *technical,* interests of the Engineer. It is consecrated to the human, economic, and welfare problems of the Profession, in its relations to the Public and to the individual Engineer.

The philosophy of the organization can be simply stated: *The technical problems of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Mining and Chemical Engineers are divergent; but the professional problems are alike.* The technical societies, for the best fulfillment of their essential purpose, are divided on lines of differentiation of technical branches or specialties. This division into separate organizations, with diverse traditions and viewpoints, prevents effective united effort for the interests of the Profession as a whole. A single national *professional* society, with solidarity of purpose and concentration of strength, is needed to provide effectively for the *professional* interests of the Engineering Profession.

The form of organization of the National Society is clearly logical: It is subdivided only on the geographical lines of States and political subdivisions of States, and not on lines of technical differentiation or specialization. For successful accomplishment of a *professional* society, unity and geographical organization are the essentials. The State Societies of Professional Engineers, having demonstrated the effectiveness of this form of organization, are joining their forces in the National Society in order to extend this program of service and accomplishment for the Profession on a national scale. In this organization, the fundamental importance of the local unit will always be recognized. The National Society, the State Societies, and the County Chapters are closely and reciprocally integrated, and all are regarded of equal importance. Membership in one involves membership in all, wherever State Societies and County Chapters are organized. This is the logical and essential form of organization for building a united and integrated Engineering Profession.

The National Society of Professional Engineers is a federation of State Societies; more than that, it is also a personal organization. Every Professional Engineer in a member State Society will also be, personally and individually, a member of the National Society, and direct personal contact and responsiveness will be maintained.

The purposes of the National Society can also be simply and concisely stated. They are: 1. To do everything that can be done to advance the interests of the Engineering Profession; and 2. To act whenever the interests of the Engineering Profession are jeopardized.

The Professional Engineer has invested many years in study, training and experience, as preparation for his professional career. The National Society of Professional Engineers is organized to protect and enhance the value of this investment. It is organized to protect Engineers against discrimination, inadequate compensation, restriction of rights of practice, misappropriation of the designation, competition by the unqualified, and unethical practices injuring the Profession. It is organized to increase the demand for engineering services, to raise standards of fees and salaries, and to build up public appreciation and recognition of the Engineer. It is organized to do these things through united action, legislation, enforcement, and a planned campaign of public education.

What can the National Society, so organized and so motivated, accomplish? A complete answer would encompass all of our dreams and aspirations for the future of our Profession. The ultimate scope of potential accomplishment of the National Society transcends present realization. We can, however, indicate some of the fields of action in which tangible achievements can early be recorded.

1. *Organization.*—We can stimulate and sponsor the formation of additional local units until there is a State Society of Professional Engineers in every State and a County Chapter in every County, all united in the National Society of Professional Engineers. We can extend our membership until every registered Engineer having any professional consciousness is enrolled. In this manner, we can attain the status of a clearly defined, organized, and integrated Profession, with solidarity of purpose and concentration of strength.

2. *Registration Laws.*—We can, by stimulating and assisting engineering groups in the individual States, extend and improve registration legislation until every State in the Union has a model uniform registration law, with complete reciprocity for interstate practice. We can uniformly raise the qualification standards of the Profession through such registration laws. We can stimulate and strengthen the enforcement of registration laws until all non-engineers are stopped from calling themselves Engineers and from attempting to practice Engineering.

(*Continued on page* 14)

THE TULANE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

WHAT THE STATE SOCIETY *of* PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS CAN ACCOMPLISH

By A. V. SHERIDAN

IN presenting a brief in support of a proposition which predicates the acceptance of premises toward which certain conservative, though constantly diminishing, non-conformist elements have assumed a provincial attitude, it is perhaps expedient to set forth a justification of the concepts which underlie the said premises.

WHY REGISTRATION LAWS?

Regulation of human activities is a sine qua non of civilization. Without it chaos would be the concomitant of communal existence. There are, of course, limitations, for even regulation does not justify servitude. Throughout the ages philosophers have debated the ability of mankind to adequately direct itself. Regardless, however, of academic disputations the fact remains that society cannot avoid the responsibilities arising from the gregarious instincts of human beings.

Modern civilization, the creation of the engineer, has found it necessary to regulate the practices of persons whose activities deal with the protection of human life, human health, human rights and human property.

Three professions, Law, Medicine and Engineering, are primarily entrusted with the responsibility incidental to such activities. The elimination and exclusion, as matters of public welfare, of the dishonest and unqualified from the practice of these professions are undebatable tenets. It is to the accomplishment of such aims that truly professional associations are dedicated. . . .

WHY A STATE SOCIETY?

What can a State Society of professional engineers accomplish is perhaps a debatable subject. What one such society has achieved tends to remove the question from the forum of speculative discussion, and justifies a prediction relevant to the formation of additional societies and to the confederation of such societies in a nationwide endeavor.

The first consideration that enters into the regulation of professional practice is public safety. The enactment and administration of measures intended to afford a safeguard are functions of the State. It is to the state as a political unit that both people and profession must turn in order to establish criteria and to provide the machinery for enforcement. Regardless of engineering opinion or professional desire it therefore becomes necessary to recognize that the creation and application of such laws as will legally establish engineering as a profession, must depend upon public and professional opinion within the commonwealth. Such opinion finds expression in the law creating councils of the several states. State legislative bodies are composed of representatives of established political subdivisions and it is to such representatives that all citizens must turn for the accomplishment of legislation.

The professions which deal directly with the humanities, have long recognized the importance of organization and operation along lines paralleling the political operations of the state. Such professions as law and medicine have for more than a generation been potent influences in the affairs of New York and other states. No legislation, standards or practices pertaining to these callings could become effective without the approval of the state and county bar and medical associations.

HISTORY OF ONE STATE SOCIETY

Appreciating the ineffectiveness of existing engineering methods of organization and inspired by the success of those professions whose procedures brought them into close contact with the community of which they formed a part, and in whose affairs they invariably played a prominent and respected role, a number of engineers in New York conceived the idea of an engineering society organized along the lines of the existing county and state medical groups, and in 1926 there came into being the New York State Society of Professional Engineers.

Within the space of less than eight years this Society has accomplished more in the direction of establishing engineering as a profession, the practice of which involves responsibility and merits recognition, than did all the combined previous endeavors of local, state or national groups.

During this period the Society has grown from a single chapter representing one county and composed of about twenty imaginative engineers, to more than 29 chapters comprehending 43 counties and a membership of approximately 2,500. By those wedded to the practices of existing engineering organizations, the State Society was accorded scant recognition. To many conservative engineers, its leaders were immature, its methods were unorthodox and its objectives questionable and unlikely of accomplishment. However, the zeal, unselfishness and capacity of its adherents soon commanded respect and eventually approbation. Today, the Society stands as the unquestioned leader and spokesman of the profession in the State of New York. It has succeeded in maintaining friendly relations with all engineering organizations, and, through its county chapters, has entered into the civic and professional life of the community. In many instances the chapter enjoys a recognition and distinction fully equal to that accorded the county bar and medical groups.

Throughout its existence the New York State Society has endeavored to advance the status of the professional engineer, but never at the expense of the

(*Continued on page* 20)

WHAT COUNTY CHAPTERS *of* PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS CAN ACCOMPLISH

By RAPHAEL J. SMYTH

Foreword: The National Society, the State Society, the County Chapter: in this order the associated organizations of professional engineers are ranked in the new organization hierarchy in the nation. The National Society is an aggregation of State Societies; the State Society is an aggregation of Chapters.

The relationship of the Chapter to the National Society in this professional organism might be likened to that of the family to the State in the social organism. The National Society is as remote from the Chapter in the regulation of Chapter domestic affairs as is the State from the family in the same regard. The family and Chapter are practically self-contained, independent bodies having similar functions and powers of self-government. Into the family the State does not intrude, except to maintain rights beyond the protective power of the family. The Chapter enacts laws for its self government and determines its own activities without fear of entry or intervention by a superior group as long as organization aims and purposes are not contravened. In the family the race is propagated; in the Chapter new members are born into the organization. The family is the great basic social institution of the State; the Chapter is the foundation on which the edifices of the National and State organizations are reared. The Chapter is as important in the professional organism as is the family in the social organism.

It is through the National Society that the collective power of the Engineering profession is made manifest to the nation; it is through the Chapter that the National and State organizations are revealed in the fullness of their significance to the Engineering profession itself. Without the National Society the profession could not develop its full capacity for service to the nation and to itself; without the cooperation and support of the Chapter neither the National Society nor the State Society can survive.

In this scheme of things the full development and maintenance of the health, virility and vitality of the Chapter are essential if the purposes for which the groups were organized are to be accomplished. These purposes can be generally stated to be (a) the advancement of the public good, (b) the promotion of the welfare of the profession, and (c) the protection and furtherance of the interests of the individual members of the organization. To the total of accomplishment each group must make its full contribution as determined by the scope of the activities in which it can properly engage. The accomplishments of the Chapter are fundamental, essential; they must be successfully attained before those of the superior groups can be attempted.

The Chapter must be properly organized to undertake the task it must accomplish. Under the new national organization the Chapter will exercise great powers and will be charged with heavy responsibilities. The Chapter will be the recruiting agency in the enrollment of eligibles for membership in the National Society, State Society and Chapter; it will invest aplicants with the rights of membership in the three (3) organizations; through its doors must pass all who aspire to membership; it also will be the collecting agency for all dues assessed for the support of the National Society, State Society and Chapter.

What the Chapter Must Primarily Accomplish

The Chapter is peculiarly fitted to recruit members for the organizations. To the average potential member the National and State Societies are somewhat mythical, remote and superior bodies; his interest in them is distant, impersonal. The Chapter makes a personal appeal to him; located in the County of his economic activities it is associated in his mind with his home and home people; he is acquainted with the environment which surrounds it; it is composed of men whose conditions and habits of life are known to him. At its meetings he finds himself among friends, surrounded by the familiar faces of his neighbors and associates—men whom he regards in an especial manner as his countrymen. It is the Chapter which first awakens his personal interest in the purposes, aims and activities of the organization, and it is the Chapter, after he has been invested with membership, which retains and expands that interest.

The enrollment of the greatest possible number of eligibles in the County is the accomplishment which should primarily and constantly claim the attention of the Chapter, for without members, and the dues contributed by them, organizations can neither function nor exist.

What the Chapter Can Accomplish for the Public Good

The cardinal purpose and objective of the National Society, State Society and Chapter is the advancement of the public good. The Chapter is the chief instrument by which this objective can be impressed upon the consciousness of its members. This principle was enunciated upon the founding of the organization in New York. It was a declaration that the organization would function primarily for social betterment rather than for group benefit. This declaration drew the fire of critics who stated that the new organization was visionary, idealistic, impractical—foredoomed to failure. Notwithstanding, the organization has succeeded beyond the most optimistic expectations of the founders; they had, to paraphrase a passage of Holy Writ, cast the bread of their altruistic faith upon the waters and truly they found it after many days.

The preservation of this ideal by the Chapter will be a signal accomplishment for the public good.

(*Continued on page* 19)

PROFESSIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

AN APPEAL TO ENGINEERS

By N. W. DOUGHERTY

Address to National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners

IN approaching a discussion of professional consciousness the writer suggests the following meanings for the terms of the subject. "Consciousness is the power of self knowledge." A profession is "an occupation that properly involves a liberal education, or its equivalent, and is mental rather than manual labor." We thus take "professional consciousness" to mean:—a knowledge on the part of its members that engineering is a profession and that its practitioners have rights, privileges and prerogatives that are denied non-members, and that they are likewise charged with duties, obligations, and responsibilities such as a profession entails.

For the most part the public is willing to accept the engineer at his own estimate of himself. It is therefore urgent that he stand up and claim that to which his deeds entitle him. At first thought it may seem unnecessary to remind him that he has rights, as a professional man; yet one is not sure he believes it. In answer to the question "Are you an engineer," one has heard frequently, especially during the last five years, such replies as "I try to be one," "I used to be one," "I hope to be one some day," "I suppose you might call me an engineer." This attitude is partly due to a lack of definition and largely due to the precarious position of the profession during these days of stress.

From the very nature of the calling many engineers have to be on the outposts of construction; they are charged with new inventions and new processes. When the economic going gets bad their activities are curtailed to a minimum. The pioneer must halt at intervals and let the crowd catch up. He, or his followers, must also consolidate the gains already made. During these days we are realizing the import of consolidating and of occupying conquered territory as a part of the work of the profession.

What is an Engineer? No doubt all of us have heard one or more of the standard definitions of engineering and have always felt that there was something lacking.

When we view the range of activity of those commonly called engineers we can see why there is uncertainty about an all-inclusive definition. That range is from:

The rodman to the chief engineer;

The electrician to Steinmetz;

The sales engineer to the Dean of Engineering;

The fireman of the boiler to the designer of the turbine;

The inspector to the engineer executive.

The range of compensation is from fifteen dollars per week to one hundred thousand dollars per year. And, too, often the popular idea of the engineer is a man in khaki trousers peeping through the eyepiece of a transit.

Beside the difficulty we have in our own ranks we are flooded with interlopers. They seek to appropriate our designation and use it with every conceivable combination of activity. We see the sanitary engineer with a plumbers wrench in his hand, a household engineer trying to sell the housewife a vacuum cleaner, we see the creamery engineer making butter, and we see industrial engineers trying to hide behind a title rather than use industry to get work. Is there not some reason for the public to question the genuineness of any kind of engineer?

We have a right to object to the interloper who appropriates our title and uses it for his own profit. Fortunately we have a way to correct this evil if we will but avail ourselves of it. When we see the tenacity with which some of them hold on to the title we wonder why those who are entitled to call themselves engineers do not fight harder to retain their title and to protect it from desecration. Surely there is a public esteem or there would be no appropriation.

With this introduction we ask: "Is it possible to develop a professional consciousness?" Our answer is: "Yes, a thousand times yes." You may think we are sanguine, or optimistic, but we will rest our case on our accomplishments of the last fifty years.

1. We have an educational background.
2. We have developed a literature and a tradition.
3. We have an achievement beyond the dreams of our forefathers.
4. We have a future filled with responsibility.
5. We are learning how to protect our good name.

Education

In our opening definition of a profession we suggested an educational requirement. The requirement is not ours but it is the experience of mankind. An educational background is needed to place any new profession alongside those which have been recognized for centuries.

During the last half of the last century engineering began to be recognized as a learned profession. It had to fight its way into the educational institutions of the land. Had it not been for the fact that schools were established for the teaching of engineering alone, the battle might have lasted longer. Those who were clothed with authority and steeped in a knowledge of the classics thought there was no place in the educational plan for subjects which were useful or savored of the market place. They taught those things which had become sacred by the dust of the ages and looked

(*Continued on page* 16)

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

NEWS, REPORTS, COMMENTS, NATIONAL SOCIETY ACTIVITIES

Lack of space has made necessary the elimination of much interesting news. It is hoped that increased advertising will shortly permit of an expansion of the size of the American Engineer. Persons interested in advertising are requested to contact the publisher.

Correspondents and readers are invited to submit for publication items of interest to the professional Engineer of the country. Such material must reach the Editor prior to the twentieth day of each month.

NATIONAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED

Message and Appeal From Secretary Legaré

On December 10th, 1934, the Secretary of State of South Carolina issued to the National Society of Professional Engineers a certificate of incorporation.

The Society is declared to be "a body politic and corporate," having for its purpose "to advance the standards and standing of the engineering profession in the interests of the public and the profession." National headquarters are specified as Washington, D. C., with Columbia, South Carolina, as a branch office.

The American Engineer is pleased to be able to convey the news of incorporation in its first issue, and congratulates Secretary Legaré on his effectiveness.

The Society is fortunate in having a man of zeal and capacity of T. Keith Legaré for Executive Secretary.

Under the act of incorporation the Society is empowered as follows:

SECTION 8161: POWERS OF CORPORATION. — Every corporation chartered under this article shall have the following powers: (1) To make contracts, to loan money, to acquire and transfer property, both real and personal, under such regulations as may be fixed in the by-laws of the said corporation, possessing the same powers in such respects as individuals now enjoy. (2) To sue and be sued by its corporate name. (3) To have a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure. (4) To make by-laws and all rules and regulations deemed expedient for its management, not inconsistent with the laws of this State and of the United States. (5) To borrow money for the purpose of carrying out the objects of its charter, to make notes, bonds or other evidences of debt, and to secure the payment of its obligations by mortgage or deed of trust on all or any of its property and franchises, both real and personal. (6) To expel or suspend members or associates. (7) To enforce the collections of dues and charges under such penalties as may be provided in the by-laws.

AN APPEAL FOR LOYAL SERVICE

By
T. Keith Legaré—Executive Secretary

Applying a religious sermon to an engineering society might not seem very appropriate, but the writer recently heard a sermon, delivered by his Bishop, which impressed him in many ways. The Bishop stated that in order to "go for-

(*Continued on page* 19)

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

President Steinman Outlines Duties

In formal announcements President Steinman has issued to all standing committees complete instructions as to scope and action.

The duties as set forth illustrate what the Society contemplates. To each chairman and committee member an appeal to emulate the enthusiasm of the President is offered. If the activities outlined appear pretentious by those to whom they are addressed, it is suggested that the latter reflect upon the duties of the President.

Duties of the Executive Committee

1. To serve as the immediate advisory cabinet to the President of the National Society.
2. To plan activities and formulate programs of action for the National Society.
3. To formulate policies and act for the National Society between meetings of the Board of Directors.
4. To handle the business affairs and finances of the National Society.
5. To assist the President in the selection and organization of national committees.

Duties of the Membership Committee

1. To stimulate and assist the formation of additional State Societies of Professional Engineers.
2. To prepare and furnish membership campaign material and speakers to help local groups to form or expand their State Society organizations.
3. To prepare and furnish model constitutions for State Societies and County Chapters.
4. To select qualified State Societies and secure their enrollment in the National organization.
5. To furnish advisory services, information and assistance to State and local groups.
6. To conduct a membership campaign for individual members in States not having member state societies.
7. To bring the purposes and program of the National Society before the entire profession in order to enlist endorsement, support and affiliation.
8. To plan, suggest and stimulate activities of State Societies, County Chapters, and local groups of Engineers.
9. To discover, select, and enlist keymen and active workers to extend the organization and to serve on its committees.

Duties of the Professional Relations Committee

1. To advance and protect the economic and professional interests of the Engineer.
2. To protect the engineer against exploitation, discrimination, inadequate compensation, and unprofessional competition.

(*Continued on page* 18)

COMMITTEE PERSONNEL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

Membership Committee

Chr. Mr. Perry T. Ford, 21 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
CALIFORNIA: Mr. Ralph J. Reed, 712 Standard Oil Bldg., Los Angeles.
CONNECTICUT: Mr. Willard S. Conlon, P. O. Box 689, Stamford.
FLORIDA: Mr. W. W. Fineren, Gainesville.
ILLINOIS: Mr. H. E. Babbitt, Room 204, Engineering Hall, Urbana.
IOWA: Prof. Frank Kerekes, Iowa State College, Ames.
KANSAS: Mr. E. R. Dawley, Box E, Kansas State College, Manhattan.
KENTUCKY: Mr. J. S. Watkins, 610 Citizens Bank Building, Lexington.
LOUISIANA: Mr. F. A. Muth, 7705 Willow Street, New Orleans.
MAINE: Mr. Bryant L. Hopkins, Box 396, Waterville.
MARYLAND: Prof. S. S. Steinberg, University of Maryland, College Park.
MASSACHUSETTS: Mr. F. L. Billings, 19 Stearns Road, Watertown.
MINNESOTA: Mr. Charles L. Barker, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.
MISSISSIPPI: Prof. Dewey M. McGain, Mississippi State College, St. College.
MONTANA: Mr. Lloyd G. Gage, 526 Hennessey Building, Butte.
NEBRASKA: Mr. Hobart L. Cory, 503 Baum Building, Omaha.
NEW JERSEY: Mr. Morris Goodkind, State Highway Department, Trenton.
NEW JERSEY: Mr. R. M. Boynton, 95 Hillside Avenue, Tenafly, N. J.
NEW MEXICO: Mr. E. L. Barrows, 514 Palace Avenue, Santa Fe.
NEW YORK: Mr. F. H. Zurmuhlen, Jr., 205 E. 42nd Street, New York City.
OHIO: Mr. John Laylin, P. O. Box 4, Columbus.
OKLAHOMA: Mr. M. C. Shibley, City Engineer, Tulsa.
PUERTO RICO: Prof. C. Calor Mota, Box 131, Marina Station, Mayaguez.
SOUTH CAROLINA: Mr. Dan A. Hulick, City Hall, Greenville, S. C.
SOUTH DAKOTA: Mr. Edward K. Mather, Mitchell.
TENNESSEE: Mr. N. T. Kinzly, 605 Church Street, Nashville.
TEXAS: Mr. J. W. Beretta, San Antonio, 1203 Nat. Bank of Com. Bldg.
VERMONT: Mr. A. D. Bishop, 375 Elm Street, Montpelier.
VIRGINIA: Mr. F. J. Sette, Virginia Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg.
WASHINGTON: Mr. B. P. Thomas, 205 Court House, Tacoma.
WEST VIRGINIA: Mr. Robert Williamson, Jr., Box 252, Charleston.
WISCONSIN: Mr. Roy S. Owen, Engineering Building, Madison.
WYOMING: Mr. Edwin W. Burritt, State Engineer's Office, Cheyenne.

(*Continued on page* 21)

STATE ACTIVITIES ENCOURAGING

REPORTS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY INDICATE AROUSED INTEREST

The American Engineer acknowledges the contributions of correspondents and intends, as soon as the organization of its editorial staff is completed, to make announcements. Limited editorial space permits only of a synopsis of the news gleaned from a review of much correspondence. It is hoped that a rapid growth of the publication will overcome this serious editorial handicap.

Correspondents are urged to forward news items in time for the same to reach the Editor before the twentieth of each month.

OHIO

Entire State Active

Perhaps no state in the country has manifested more interest in the National Society than has Ohio.

Perry T. Ford, the Chairman of the Membership Committee of the National Society and Secretary of the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Surveyors forwards the following bulletin which has been condensed:—

OHIO ACTIVE

"Since the passage of the Ohio Registration Law, which became effective September 26, 1933, the engineers of the State have exhibited and evidenced more interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare and the interest of the engineering profession than has been exhibited at any time in the State.

The Governor appointed the following to membership on the Board:

Curtis C. Lattimer, Columbus.
John O. McWilliams, Cleve'and.
Walter W. Graf, Lancaster.
Hal G. Sours, Akron.
Perry T. Ford, Columbus.

The officers of the Board are located it 21 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio. To date the Board has received 3,250 applications, of which number 1,480 have been approved.

The Registration Bill was originally sponsored by the Ohio Engineering Society, A. T. Fawcett, President; John Laylin, Secretary; in cooperation with the following eigineering groups:

Cincinnati Engineers Club.
Cincinnati Section A. S. C. E.
Cleveland Engineering Society.
Cleveland Section A. S. C .E.
Columbus Engineers Club.
Columbus Section A. S. C. E.
Dayton Engineers Club.
Dayton Section A. S. C. E.
Northwestern Ohio County Engineers' Association.
Toledo Section A. S. C. E.
Toledo Affiliated Technical Society.

Since the Registration Law has become effective the following Registered Professional Engineer Societies have been formed:

The Montgomery County Registered Professional Engineers and Surveyors Association.
F. J. Cellarius, President.
J. A. Craven, Secretary.

The Clark County Registered Professional Engineers and Surveyors Association.
J. P. Reinheimer, President.
William M. Miles, Secretary.

Meetings have been called in ten other Counties with a view to effecting a permanent County or Regional organization as soon as possible.

(*Continued on page* 15)

PENNSYLVANIA

State Society Holds Rally

From Executive Secretary Sheldon A. Keast comes the following report of an enthusiastic meeting held in Philadelphia:

"On November 28, 1934, a rally meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers was held at the Engineers Club in Philadelphia. The meeting was opened by President Battin, who presented Mr. J. D. Jacques as Chairman of the evening program. After addresses by President Battin, Mr. Jacques and Mr. Sax on the organization of the Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers, the guest speaker, Dr. D. B. Steinman was introduced.

Dr. Steinman presented the objectives of the National Society and the accomplishments of the New York Society of Professional Engineers in a clear and forceful manner. He stressed the importance of a single society composed of all classes of professional engineers for the purpose of advancing and protecting the interests common to all, namely, professional and economic considerations. Such an organization is the National Society of Professional Engineers, which is analogous to the American Medical and the American Bar Associations. After his interesting address, the meeting was opened for discussion.

By a unanimous vote the Pennsylvania Society agreed to accept a charter and become a member state society of the National Society of Professional Engineers. It was gratifying to see the enthusiasm expressed by the audience, many of whom were not members of the Pennsylvania Society. Opinion was practically unanimous in stating that the engineer and his professional problems have been neglected and that both the Pennsylvania Society and the National Society of Professional Engineers are organizations greatly needed and particularly at this time.

Dr. Steinman stressed the point that relations with the Founder Societies are most cordial. He also expressed the importance of securing key-men in strategic centers of Pennsylvania in order to organize county chapters of the state society. At present only the Philadelphia Chapter is organized. It is hoped that the importance of forming chapters in such localities as Pittsburg, Harris-

(*Continued on page* 15)

ILLINOIS

Affiliates With National Society

The following excerpts from an official communication, addressed to the President of the National Society, are highly encouraging.

"November 13, 1934.

Mr. D. B. Steinman, President,
National Society of Professional Engineers,
117 Liberty Street,
New York City.
Dear Sir:

President Slaymaker has directed me to inform you the pleasure which our Board of Directors had in unanimously ratifying the arrangement which has been made in recent correspondence resulting in the designation of the Illinois Society of Engineers as Member State Society of the NSPE for Illinois. A questionnaire which you sent to Mr. Slaymaker is enclosed for your information.

We regret that we have not the slightest idea how many members will desire to avail themselves of the privilege of membership in the NSPE. That must develop as our campaign proceeds. However, to show our confidence that all will develop beyond our best hopes, we are enclosing a check for $25.00 as advance payment of dues for those who first join up. In your letter of November 2, it is stated that such advance payments are to be credited against dues and subscriptions later receivable.

Yours very truly,
ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, INC.
(signed) H. E. Babbitt, Secretary."

The interest of the profession in Illinois, as manifested in the above letter, needs no elaboration. It parallels that shown by other states and is an encouraging augury for the success of the new National Society.

President Steinman will address the Illinois Society at its meeting to be held in East St. Louis on February 1st.

Legislation

The Illinois Society supported by the National Society, is preparing to submit legislation tending to place the practice of professional engineering under one act. Despite some opposition from advocates of a separate structural engineering license there is reason to hope that the folly of dividing the profession will be realized. Surely engineering is no different from law or medicine so far as specialization of practice is concerned and Illinois is no more in need of separate licenses than is New York. Specialized practice should come after admission to the profession. The prospect of jurisdictorial disputes such as

(*Continued on page* 15)

COUNTY CHAPTER NEWS
of
ONE EFFECTIVE STATE SOCIETY

A CONDENSED REPORT

By RAPHAEL J. SMYTH

This resume of activities is published with a view of conveying to the Engineers of the United States the value of, and the interest in the County Chapter as a basic unit upon which to build an effective State Society and a powerful national spokesman for the profession. Attention is directed to the article:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

The members and guests of the Westchester County Chapter dined at the Roger Smith Hotel, White Plains, on November 7th, 1934. The dinner was followed by a meeting of the Chapter in the County Court House. The guest speaker was Dr. D. B. Steinman, President of the National Society of Professional Engineers, the aims and purposes of which organization was the theme of his discussion. The Chapter recorded its endorsement of the affiliation of the State Society with the National Society. A committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Andrew M. Anderson, was appointed to explore the possibilities of forming a public speaking class of Chapter members.

On December 5th, 1934, the Chapter held a meeting in White Plains and voted to submit to the Executive Board of the State Society a recommendation relevant to the amount of National Society and State Society dues. A resolution was adopted approving the schedule of salaries recommended by the Metropolitan Regional Committee on Engineers' Employment and Salaries with the proviso that such schedule will not become effective until a parallel schedule of fees for Engineering and Surveying work is promulgated and approved.

Mr. Joseph Barnett, former Chairman of the Legislative Committee and for years one of the moving spirits of the Chapter, recently transmitting dues from Washington, D. C., evidenced keen interest in the National Society. He writes: "If the Professional Engineer is to make real strides and follow up the work begun in New York, New Jersey, and a few other states, every state in the union must be properly organized."

Courtesies: Mr. John Avery, President; Mr. Francis J. Laverty, Executive Secretary, and Ray Potter, Treasurer.

JEFFERSON and LEWIS COUNTIES

The Jefferson-Lewis Counties' Chapter will get into its stride in organization activities for 1935 at a meeting which will be held in the early part of January.
Courtesy: W. C. Bassette, Secretary.

NEW YORK COUNTY

The New York County Chapter held a well attended dinner and monthly meeting at the Cornell Club on December 6th, 1934. Mr. Edwin Kingsley, Chairman of the Mortgage Money Committee, submitted a report on proposed State legislation which is under consideration.

A resolution was passed authorizing Chapter President H. G. Balcom to appoint a special committee on Federal Government practice in retaining private engineers. While wholly in favor of a Government policy by which consultants are engaged on projects, the committee will warn against certain violations of professional ethics which threaten such relationship. Mr. John W. Pickworth was appointed Chairman of this committee.

A most interesting talk on "Human Engineering" was delivered by the Hon. Joseph S. Kornfeld, ex-ambassador to Persia.
Courtesy: Mr. John W. Pickworth.

MONROE COUNTY

Enthusiastic interest was manifested in the new National Society at a meeting of the Monroe County Chapter which was held in Rochester on November 19th, 1934. The formation of an auxiliary association of Engineering Associates was considered and a committee, composed of Mr. John A. Stewart and Mr. Marvin, a son of the Chapter president, was appointed to work out a plan of organization. The scheduled December meeting was postponed to January 5th, 1935; this meeting will be held at the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. The annual meeting will be held on January 21st, 1935.
Courtesy: Mr. Charles W. Marvin, President.

ONANDAGA COUNTY

The 37th meeting of the Onandaga County Chapter was held at the Bellevue Hotel, Syracuse, on October 2nd, 1934. President Bernard M. Dawson presided. The Chapter unanimously approved the affiliation of the New York State Society with the National Society of Professional Engineers.
Courtesy: Mr. Everett E. Enos, Secretary.

The December meeting of the Chapter took place at the Rathskeller of the Heberle Brewing Co. through the courtesy of Carl F. Woes, a member. Moving picture reproductions were the order of the evening.

BROOME COUNTY

The American Legion Club House at Binghamton extended its hospitality to the Broome County Chapter at its dinner-meeting held on October 12, 1934. Mr. Arnold G. Chapman, President of the State Society was the guest speaker.

On December 11th, 1934, at the same location, a meeting was held at which the National Society of Professional Engineers was the principal topic of discussion.
Courtesy: Mr. H. W. Grow, Secretary-Treasurer.

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Rensselaer County Chapter gathered its members and guests at a dinner meeting in the Troy Club, Troy, on September 20th, 1934. Mr. Richard V. O'Brien, Chief Engineer of the Saratoga Springs Authority, described the Saratoga Spa which, he declared will be the foremost health resort in the country and the equal of the renowned Spas of Europe. The meeting voted unanimous approval of a proposal to paint all school busses with red, white and blue colors arranged in uniform design.

On December 18th, 1934, the annual dinner-meeting of the chapter was held at the Troy Club. An eloquent tribute was paid, by Mr. Garnet D. Baltimore, to the memory of Dr. Palmer C. Ricketts, director of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, who died in the early part of December. Hon. Alfred E. Roche, Commissioner of Public Works of Troy, and Mr. Gabriel R. Solomon discussed the status of the Engineering profession in Schenectady County. The following officers were elected to serve during 1935: President, Grant K. Palsgrove; Vice-President, Mr. James A. Waddell; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Norman S. Holroyd.
Courtesy: Mr. Grant K. Palsgrove, Secretary-Treasurer.

CHAUTAQUA, CATTARAUGUS COUNTIES

Affiliation by the New York Society with the National Society of Professional Engineers was unanimously approved by the Chapter at a meeting held in Olean on November 17th, 1934.

The following parable on cooperation copied from the "Feedstuff's" magazine and adapted to apply to Engineers, has been submitted by Mr. Walter F. Shaw, President of the Chapter:

"An engineer died and went to heaven (believe it or not). Upon being received by St. Peter, he asked to be shown to his old contemporaries in the engineering profession. He was told that each group of people in the same line of business lived together, therefore it was an easy matter to go to their district and see all the engineers at one time.

Upon seeing them he was surprised to find that they were very thin; one could almost see through them. Just at that time dinner was being served, and to his astonishment platters of delicious food were placed before them and before any one was seated, an angel came along and strapped a long iron spoon on each arm. This spoon was strapped around the wrist and biceps, making it impossible to bend the arm. As a result they could only look at the food.

One friend then went to another section where the lawyers lived, and to his surprise found them all fat and healthy. While he was there, dinner was served, and an angel strapped a similar spoon on each arm in the same manner. To his surprise he found that each lawyer dipped his spoon into the food and FED THE MAN NEXT TO HIM.

Returning to the engineers' group, he asked an old friend why they didn't do the same thing, to which he replied, "What, I'm starving and I should feed that dirty crook next to me?"

MORAL: "Cooperate or starve."

Courtesies: Walter F. Shaw, President, and R. B. Lyon, Secretary.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

The following officers and directors have been elected by the Schenectady County Chapter to hold office during the year 1935: President, Mr. Fred W. Fisch; Vice-President, Mr. Fred A. Vernon; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. John H. Burwell; Directors: Mr. Warren C. Taylor, Mr. William W. Chadsey, Mr. Morris M. Cohn, Mr. Egbert C. Lowe.

Courtesy: Mr. John H. Burwell, Secretary-Treasurer.

NIAGARA COUNTY

Forty-odd members of the Niagara County Chapter foregathered at Hannel's, in Niagara Falls, on December 11th, 1934. An address, illustrated by charts, on "Municipal Financing" was delivered by Dr. Mortimer J. Brown. Officers and directors for 1935 were elected as follows: President, Mr. A. L. Williams, Sr.; Vice-President, Mr. Clarence A. Tryon; Secretary, Mr. James W. Naylor; Treasurer, Mr. Richard M. Rumsey; Directors, Mr. Henry S. Steele, Mr. George W. Stone, Mr. H. Wesley Clark, Mr. Edward R. Cole, Mr. Leon H. Wendel and Mr. Howard C. Young.

BRONX COUNTY

Mr. Joseph F. Lamb, President of the Bronx County Chapter, has issued the following noteworthy statement and appeal in the notice of the January meeting of the Chapter:

"The organized professional engineering movement in this county has reached a critical point in its development. The effort so splendidly carried on in New York State for nearly a decade, is being extended throughout the land to mobolize the engineering strength of the country in the service of nation and profession. This expansion of purpose has resulted in the organization of the National Society of Professional Engineers. The New York State Society and its Chapters have sponsored and become a part of this great movement; its success is vital if the ideals to which engineers of this State have given their allegiance are to endure.

The history of the professional movement in this State gives conclusive assurance that the engineers of Bronx County —the birthplace of the movement—will be leaders in support of the new National Society. They can be counted upon to contribute of their energies and financial resources, with the same generous spirit that has animated, in so distinguishing a manner, their performances in the past.

Financial assistance is essentially necessary during the formative period of the national organization as heavy expenditures must be incurred for educational and publicity purposes and for those clerical and managerial services, together with housing facilities, which are necessary for the purposes of a society of national scope.

An earnest appeal is therefore made to all members to make a maximum effort to pay all 1935 dues as early as possible in January. The total of these dues is TWELVE DOLLARS ($12.00), which is made up as follows: National Society, $4.00; State Society, $5.00; Chapter, $3.00 (tentative.)

It is also earnestly requested that all members in arrears for dues endeavor to pay such arrearages as early as their resources will permit. (It is to be noted that the Chapter dues have been *tentatively* established at $3.00 for 1935; whether this figure can be maintained or not will depend upon the dues received during the early part of the year.)

The Bronx County Chapter has rendered services to the cause of professional organization in this State which are unequalled in value and importance. It can be confidently predicted that the Bronx will do for the National Society what it has done for the State Society."

Courtesy: Mr. Raymond C. Sullivan, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY

The Brooklyn Edison Co. was the host of the Kings County Chapter and its guests on October 18th at the Brooklyn Edison Company Building, Brooklyn. A business meeting of the Chapter was held in the late afternoon; President L. S. Stiles presided. The meeting was followed by a dinner at which Edison Co. officials briefly described the service and plants of the company. The dinner was in turn followed by an inspection trip to the Hudson Avenue Generating Station, the largest steam-driven electric generating station in the world.

Courtesy: Mr. L. S. Stiles, President.

GENERAL:

BUFFALO

The Professional Engineers of the Western Division of the State Society foregathered in convention on October 13th, 1934, at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo. Representatives from the following counties participated: Alleghany, Cattaraugus, Chatauqua, Chemung, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga, Wyoming, Yates.

The Guest speakers of the occasion were: Dr. Harlan H. Horner, Assistant Commissioner, State Education Department; Mr. Charles B. Heisler, Director, Professional Licensure Division; Mr. Arnold G. Chapman, President, State Society of Professional Engineers; Dr. D. B. Steinman, President, National Association of Professional Engineers.

ALBANY

At the December meeting the Albany Chapter voted its approval of affiliation with the National Society.

The Chapter expressed appreciation of the action whereby the State Education Department appointed the following Special Investigators to report violations of the Education Law: Mr. Fletcher H. Burke, Buffalo; Mr. Howard S. Thomas, Rochester; Mr. Harold J. Dawson, Syracuse; Mr. John J. Oakes, Andover; Mr. Howard W. Danfield, New York; Mr. George A. Dorfman, Brooklyn.

NASSAU, SUFFOLK COUNTIES

Mr. Amos J. C. Baldwin, Secretary of the Association known as the Nassau-Suffolk Engineers, Inc., transmitted to the State Society a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by that organization which stated: that it was understood "that relief projects have been started or contemplated to make assessment maps" . . . "bring assessment maps to date" . . . "to make grade maps" . . . of Towns and Villages "all of which work is normally done by practicing engineers"; that the Home Owners Loan Corporation had departed from the practice . . . of requiring recent surveys of properties upon which they place loans"; that "a continuation of such relief work as now organized has impaired our business to an alarming extent . . ."; that it voiced "objections to the present methods used in conducting the Engineering and Surveying relief work"; that the secretary had been instructed to forward copies of the resolution to the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of New York, County Engineers, County, Town and Village Boards, and Administrators of Relief.

Chapters in Nassau and Suffolk are co-operating in the effort to eliminate abuses of relief work.

ERIE COUNTY

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Erie County Chapter Mr. Harry A. Stelley was selected to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by the demise of Mr. Sullivan.

Courtesy: Mr. Fletcher H. Burke, Executive Secretary.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the death of Henry B. Sullivan on September 13th, 1934, the New York State Society of Professional Engineers, Inc., and the Erie County Chapter have lost a loyal member, the Engineering profession has been deprived of an exemplary exponent, and his family bereaved of his loving and fatherly care, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Erie County Chapter express its sense of loss, sorrow for his death, and affection and respect for his memory; and furthermore be it

RESOLVED, That this resolution be spread on the minutes, printed in the official magazine of the State Society, and a copy thereof be forwarded to his bereaved family together with expressions of deep sympathy on the part of this Chapter.

RICHMOND COUNTY

Mr. Fred H. Zurmuhlen, President of the Richmond County Chapter, in the early part of October advised Col. W. E. Wilgus, TERA director in the City of New York that he had been informed that Col. Wilgus had issued orders, under the date of August 31st, 1934, that Engineering positions of responsibility under the TERA should be filled by licensed professional Engineers in conformity with the requirements of the State Education Law; that, notwithstanding, it has been found upon investigation by a committee of the Chapter, that eight (8) positions, two (2) of which were of outstanding responsibility, were occupied by unlicensed men in violation of law.

Col. Wilgus replied that the charges of the Chapter would be investigated.

The case has been the subject of editorial comment in the Staten Island Advance.

Courtesy: Mr. Wm. J. Massa, Chairman, Publicity Committee.

WHAT THE NATIONAL SOCIETY CAN ACCOMPLISH

(*Continued from page* 6)

3. *Legislation.*—We can initiate, draft and sponsor national legislation, advancing the interests of the Engineer. We can watch, report, and oppose any legislation, national or local, tending to subordinate the Engineer or restrict his rights of practice. We can assist State Societies in any local legislative efforts in the interests of the Profession.

4. *Public Education.*—We can conduct a planned publicity campaign, with periodical releases to newspapers and magazines, on behalf of the Engineering Profession. We can plan and arrange public lectures and radio programs to bring the Profession's messages before the public. Through press releases, public meetings, and radio, we can inform the public on the high qualifications of the Engineer, the importance of his services to human progress, the requirements of registration, proper methods of selecting and engaging engineering services, and the desirability of appointing Engineers in public councils and in high executive and administrative positions. We can impress upon the public the realization that Engineering represents constructive vision, scientific analysis, intellectual integrity, and economic progress.

5. *Public Recognition.*—We can conduct a campaign, through published resolutions, publicity, correspondence and editorial cooperation, to secure proper public recognition of the Engineer and his work. We can wage a campaign to secure credit for Engineers in connection with the works designed and executed by them, including specific recognition and credit in published accounts and illustrations, in dedicatory exercises, on name plates, and on commemorative tablets.

6. *Public Understanding.*—We can serve as the voice of the Profession to correct popular misconceptions which are detrimental to the Engineer, including such falacies as ''overproduction'' and ''technological unemployment'' which tend to blame the Engineer for our economic ills. We can educate the public on the correct place and attitude of the Engineer in national economic problems. We can secure sympathetic understanding of the problems and the aspirations of the Profession. We can secure for the Engineer his rightful place in social and economic readjustment, planning and progress.

7. *Engineering Works.*—We can conduct a campaign to stimulate worthy engineering projects and public works, and to promote increased demand for engineering services. We can actively support and promote programs of highway construction, grade crossing elimination, eletrification, control surveys, flood control, industrial expansion, power development, transportation, and rapid transit development. We can successfully advance the recognition of the principle that the large-scale planning of these programs, as well as the detailed execution of these projects, should be done by Professional Engineers.

8. *Employment.*—We can promote employment of Engineers by stimulating worthy engineering projects and public works, by eliminating the competition of the non-engineer, and by publicizing the eminent qualifications of the Engineer for all work of planning, management, and administration. We can correct and improve methods of engaging engineering services. We can facilitate the engagement of Engineers and engineering assistants by extending placement and employment service on a national scale. We can curtail the oversupply of Engineers by curbing the over-enthusiastic propaganda of engineering schools, by insisting on a program of selective enrollment of engineering students, by supporting high standards for accrediting of engineering schools, and by raising the qualification requirements for licensing of Engineers.

9. *Compensation.*—We can wage a militant campaign for more adequate compensation for engineering services. We can protect the Engineer against exploitation, discrimination, inadequate compensation, and unprofessional competition. We can formulate and improve conditions of employment and standards of compensation for Engineers. We can establish schedules of fees and regional schedules of salaries, and we can exert the united pressure of the Profession to correct any fees or salaries below these standards. We can maintain proper standards of compensation by increasing the demand for Engineering services and by reducing the over-supply of Engineers. We can protect adequate fees and salaries by fighting such practices as fee-competition, contingent work, and free services, and by eliminating the competition of the unqualified. We can strengthen the foundation for higher compensation by increasing public respect for the Engineer and his services.

10. *Civil Service.*—We can fight for the integrity of Civil Service, to protect it against political sabotage and disruption. We can exert our effort to increase opportunities, standing, compensation, and security for Engineers in Civil Service. We can successfully demand restriction to Professional Engineers of technical and administrative positions in which engineering training or method is necessary or desirable. We can improve classifications, designations, and salaries of engineering positions, and eliminate the misapplication of the term ''engineers'' to non-professional classifications.

11. *Professional Relations.*—We can break down sectional differences in the Profession and strengthen mutual respect, understanding, cooperation, and fraternal relations. We can build up professional consciousness and esprit de corps, with Engineers in all sections of the country united in common purpose, endeavor, and accomplishment. We can engage in cooperative activities with other organizations and professions on behalf of the Engineering Profession.

12. *Professional Designation.*—We can conduct a campaign of nation-wide scope to restrict the use of the designation Engineer to the members of the Engineering Profession. Through legislation, enforcement, correspondence, publicity, editorial cooperation, and official understanding, we can stop the misappropriation, misuse, and abuse of our Professional designation. We can enlist the cooperation of the Census Bureau, the Civil Service, legislators, public officials, corporations, contractors, railroads, organizations, magazines, newspapers, radio-broadcasters, directory publishers, and enforcement agencies to this end.

13. *Protection of Practice.*—We can watch, report and fight any legislation, national or local, tending to subordinate the Engineer or restrict his rights of practice. We can protect the rightful practice of Engineers against encroachments by any other groups or professions. We can establish harmonious relations and mutual understanding with other professions, while making it clear that the Engineering Profession will fight any attempt at restriction of its rights or improper encroachment on its field of practice.

14. *Public Affairs.*—We can conduct a campaign to stimulate and establish leadership in civic problems and public affairs. We can confer with public officials and government agencies on behalf of the Profession in matters affecting the interests of the Engineer. We can develop and strengthen recognition of the qualifications of the Engineer for leadership, organization, administration, planning, and management. We can drive home the need for the engineering method in national problems, economic planning, and local government.

15. *Publication.*—We can publish a magazine covering the professional, social, and economic interests of the Engineer, to focus and converge thought on the problems of the Profession and on our progress in conquering these problems. We can publish and distribute other educational material and pamphlets, for the dissemination of thought and information to the Profession and to the public.

16. *Leadership.*—We can strengthen and develop leadership in the Profession through successive selection and training in offices and committee positions in the County, State and National units of our organization. We can discover leadership material and provide opportunities for development through effective service.

17. *Guidance.*—We can plan and conduct programs for encouraging and guiding student engineers and engineering assistants. Through meetings, training classes, and publications, we can help the younger men and orient them toward recognition and professional consciousness.

18. *Ethics.*—We can formulate, develop, and perfect specific standards of professional conduct, and we can get these standards known, understood and approved by the Profession and by the Public. We can get these standards incorporated in registration laws and in licensing procedure.

19. *Welfare.*—We can build up and administer a reserve fund for assisting Engineers in economic distress. We can serve individual Engineers and engineering assistants through placement and employment service. We can assist individual Engineers in fighting cases of discrimination, exploitation, unprofessional competition, or inadequate compensation. We can furnish legal services and the backing of our organization wherever the interests of Engineers are jeopardized.

20. *Independence.*—We can fight to preserve the Profession against control or absorption by corporate influence. We can strive to maintain and increase opportunities for Engineers to enter into and survive in independent practice. We can fight the growing evils of government competition and corporation competition with Engineers in private practice.

(*Continued on page* 19)

OHIO

(*Continued from page* 11)

At least a dozen new professional engineering societies are in the process of formation throughout the State. All of these together with the Ohio Engineering Society and such other organizations as the Northwestern Ohio County Engineers Association, have manifested an interest that justifies an early consolidation and affiliation of Ohio professional engineers with the National Society.

1934 was the first year of registration in Ohio, and the interest manifested during the corresponding period has not been surpassed in any state.

Interested persons are invited to address Mr. Ford on the aims and hopes of the National Society and its affiliated Ohio organization.

At the instigation of the Montgomery County Registered Professional Engineers and Surveyors Association a meeting was called in Columbus, September 24, 1934, for the purpose of formulating plans for the STANDARDIZATION OF ENGINEERING PRACTICES within the State.

The following State Committee was formed from the various zones as indicated:

Wendell P. Brown, Cleveland, State Chairman.

E. A. Lawrence, Columbus, Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Columbus Zone.

Perry T. Ford, Columbus, Secretary.

Carleton S. Finkbeiner, Toledo, Chairman Toledo Zone.

William C. Kammerer, Chairman of Cleveland Zone.

E. D. Haseltine, Chairman Youngstown Zone.

Geo. A. Reese, Chairman Canton Zone.

F. J. Cellarius, Chairman Dayton Zone.

B. E. Maxon, Chairman Cincinnati Zone.

Arch E. Campbell, Chairman Athens Zone.

This Committee is now actively engaged in working out a standardization code of professional ethics and the uniform adoption of a minimum fee schedule for the various branches of engineering practices. A concerted drive is getting under way to have all Registered Professional Engineers become affiliated with a local, State, and National Society of Professional Engineers.

The Engineers of the State are looking forward to the convention of the National Society of Professional Engineers and the convention of the National Council of State Board of Engineering Examiners to be held in Columbus October 22-25 inclusive, 1935.

The Annual Convention of the Ohio Engineering Society will be held on the 12th, 13th and 14th of February, 1935, at which time it is anticipated the Society will affiliate with the National Society of Professional Engineers.''

National Society Convention —1935

The suggestion to hold the first annual convention of the National Society coincident with the 1935 meeting of the National Council of State Boards of Engineering-Examiners, on October 22-25th inclusive, in Columbus, is meeting with a most encouraging response.

Secretary Legaré of the National Society has been advised that unusual interest has been manifested by Engineers throughout the State, and estimates of attendance at a banquet planned for such an occasion approximate 1,000 persons.

PENNSYLVANIA

(*Continued from page* 11)

burg, Erie, Scranton, Allentown and other cities will soon be realized. It is also hoped that existing societies in this state, consisting primarily of registered engineers, will see the importance of affiliating with the Pennsylvania Society and hence with the National Society of Professional Engineers.

Mr. C. E. Myers, a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers, expressed regret that the other members of the Board were not present to hear Dr. Steinman's address. He also stressed the importance of securing key-men in various parts of the state for the purpose of organizing county chapters.

It was called to the attention of those present by President Battin that the existing officers of the Pennsylvania Society are tentative and merely for organization purposes, and to obtain a state charter. The members will be afforded an opportunity in the near future to select, by popular vote, such officers as they may desire.

The present officers of the Pennsylvania Society are more than pleased with the enthusiasm manifested at the first meeting and it is evident that much will be accomplished if this spirit be maintained.

Commendation of the foresight and efforts of President Battin, who has spent considerable time and accomplished much preliminary work in organizing the Pennsylvania Society was expressed. A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Steinman for his untiring efforts and his unselfish devotion to the cause of the engineer.

Any registered engineer in the State of Pennsylvania who feels interested in the efforts being launched for the benefit of the professsional engineer and who desires additional information, may receive such by addressing the Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers at 921 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS

(*Continued from page* 11)

whether designing and building power propelled elevators is structural, mechanical or electrical engineering should not be lost sight of by engineers regardless of individual practice at the moment.

Let future engineers qualify as do lawyers and doctors by general fundamental examinations in all branches.

Illinois Society

The Annual Convention of the Illinois Society will take place on January 31, and February 1st and 2nd, at East St. Louis. President Steinman and Perry T. Ford, Chairman of the Membership Committee of the National Society will address the assemblage.

Legislative proposals and the National Society will be the principal subjects of discussion.

Other speakers will include M. L. Enger, Dean of the College of Engineering, R. F. Rinker, member of the Society, P. W. Brown, Editor of ''The Executive'' magazine, and F. M. Feiker, Executive Secretary of American Engineering Council.

Headquarters for the meeting will be the Broadview Hotel.

Interested persons are invited to address H. E. Babbitt, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY

State Association Active

The Officers and Trustees of the New Jersey Association of Professional Engineers held their final meeting for 1934 on December 12th in Jersey City.

In the absence of Hugh A. Kelly, President, the First Vice-President, Morris Goodkind, occupied the chair.

The following is from the report of Secretary Knight:

The roll call gave those in attendance as: Morris Goodkind, Vice-President; George H. F. Randolph, Second Vice-President; Trevor J. Powell, Treasurer; Gerald W. Knight, Secretary; N. C. Harrison, President of the Morris County Chapter; Chester A. Slocum, President of the Monmouth County Chapter; Arthur A. Tuthill, President of the Bergen County Chapter; Louis P. Booz, President of the Middlesex County Chapter; George F. Rich, President of the Union County Chapter; Peter F. Daly, President of the Hudson County Chapter; Spencer C. Hamilton, Vice-President of the Essex County Chapter; Roscoe P. McClave, Ronald B. Brown, both of Bergen County Chapter; Albert R. Johnson, Trustee, Middlesex County Chapter; William Earl, A. C. Brohmer, representing Morris County Chapter; Harry T. Greene, representing Ocean County Chapter; Leo K. McKee, representing Monmouth County Chapter; C. George Krueger, Trustee, Hudson County Chapter; Paul P. Rice and Claire E. Tilton, representing West Jersey Chapter; Jacob L. Bauer and J. Wallace Higgins, representing Union County Chapter and Allan L. Trimpi, Morris County Chapter.

Correspondence was read between the State Secretary and the State Emergency Relief Administrator, John Colt, regarding (1) the matter of recognition of the professional engineer and architect, the tendency to trespass upon the field of the private practitioner in projects now approved and under consideration for approval (2) the matter of adequacy of compensation for engineering services.

In regard to the first, Mr. Roscoe P. McClave, who had been named by President Kelly as the engineering representative on a committee of three (appointed by Lewis Compton as a board of review), reported on the activities of the said committee since the committee's appointment early in November. As a result of the service and the recognition given it by the administration and particularly by Harold E. Wall, Manager of the Works Division and chairman of the above committee, it was decided to send a letter of commendation to Mr. Wall and Senator Wolber in order that the Senator might be made acquainted with the engineers' effort to secure proper recognition.

A motion was also passed to support this committee by Association's executive board and to maintain the pressure by the said board at all points.

In regard to the second, J. L. Bauer reported for the Budget Committee on the question of fees and salaries. The entire report was read and such parts of the report approved, particularly those parts relating to salaries of engineers and standardization of fees throughout the state, as would provide for early adoption by the various chapters and place the profession in a position to demand recognition of same by both governmental agencies and by private plants.

(*Continued on page* 19)

PROFESSIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

(*Continued from page* 9)

with disfavor on all subjects that upset their sacred traditions.

Science had to fight its way into the curriculum and applied science had to wage a pitched battle. Her opponents had forgotten that the classics were first introduced because of their utility. Latin and Greek were first taught because these languages contained the storehouses of knowledge; the languages were the tools necessary to attainment. When the English language became the language of science and of literature Latin and Greek became secondary. They were still carried as cultural subjects and as a mark of distinction. As soon as they ceased to be useful they became cultural and have persisted because of their ancient values and their minor usefulness in learning English. We do not care to enter into a controversy with the linguists, but we must quote the mighty Johnson who said of the greatest exponent of good English that "he knew little Latin and less Greek."

When Engineering subjects cease to be useful they will become cultural, and then our writings will be added to the classics.

Not only did engineering education have to fight against the educator, but it had to fight against the members of the profession. The "old timer" looked upon the graduate with misgiving if not alarm. He said that judgment and common sense could not be taught. Some were tempted to say that the theoretical engineer was dangerous. This attitude was not wholly gone at the turn of the century.

By willing toil and real statesmanship the leaders of engineering education have achieved recognition. There is hardly a campus in all the land, where engineering is taught that there is not a wholesome attitude in the student body regarding the content of the engineering course. The student who enters the course and performs his work with excellence has the respect of all. Engineering is no longer an interloper in the educational field. By the energy of its votaries it has convinced educators that it is a profession of learning, and, at the same time, a profession of extreme usefulness. The old ideas have been revolutionized and a useful thing has been accepted, though it does not yet boast of cultural values. There are some of us, however, who believe that useful things may have more value as culture than many of the things that are covered by the dusts of the centuries. Because some form of knowledge was valuable a century ago is not proof positive that it has cultural value today.

Much is yet to be done to make engineering education meet all the needs of a growing profession, but enough has already been done to show a skeptical world that we have something to teach, and that we know how to teach it. We may not know all the fads of modern education but we know the things a student needs to know, and we have teachers who can impart that knowledge. We may, therefore, conclude that we have an educational background in keeping with a high calling known as a profession, and we may further state with confidence, that the education in the profession will develop with the profession's needs.

Literature and Tradition

There need not be a connection between literature and tradition, but in most cases the one follows the other. In engineering we have based our literature on experimentation and practice rather than tradition, but we should not overlook our heritage from the generations that have gone before.

It may be that the Shakespeare or the Milton of engineering has yet to come on the scene. It may be that we will have to wait many years for his appearing, but surely we have had some of the minor scribes in realms of literature, and no doubt we have had authors and editors who are contemporary if not lasting. The day may not be far distant when a new singer will come, and his epic will be the story of emancipation from drudgery, the annihilation of distance, or the adjustment of production to human needs.

The very nature of our story has been such that we have enshrouded it in mystery. We have told it in a language that could only be understood by the initiated, and appreciated by those who spoke our tongue. To get a larger recognition we must translate our achievements into the language of the street, the language of the market place, and the language of the public schools. Then it will become universal.

Even though we have "lighted our candle and placed it under a bushel" it has shown brightly there. Every day our world is growing larger and our achievements are becoming better known.

Fifty years ago we had no libraries of engineering. A few books were on the shelves but not enough to form a real background of education. Today practically every phase of engineering has its magazines and its books. Some are hastily prepared and will die with their producers, but others will live to serve the coming generations. One dare not list either books or magazines that will last, lest he become a poor prophet, or commit the offense of leaving out some greater title than any that has been included.

Should one pause for a moment he could name ten great engineering books that have marked a place for themselves for many years to come. If one paused for a moment he could name ten that have helped him to his knowledge of the profession and will always be counted great. If we name the ten we will place ourselves open to the darts of the critics; therefore let us content ourselves by naming one to give our idea of engineering literature. Wellington's Economic Theory of Railway Location is probably lacking in some of the literary merit of contemporary authors, but it is a monumental work in its field. Those who have followed him have thought it necessary to refer to him as their prophet and sage to give them standing as wise men. He worked without stint or selfishness, and his thoughts live after him.

Our lore takes us back to the shadows of the pyramids, the canals of the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys, the water supplies of Jerusalem and the City of Seven Hills, the roads of Carthage and Rome, and the bridges of France and England. To mention our long history and tradition is to make us take pride in the long chain of accomplishments and fire the imagination for future achievements.

Achievement

When we look about us we do not know where to begin. For a number of years the writer has had on his desk a list of the seven wonders of the modern world. Each time I study the list I want to make additions enlarging it to fourteen wonders of the world rather than seven. You may agree with me on some of the wonders, but I am sure your list will include many achievements that I have neglected. I name seven achievements of the last fifty years as follows:

1. Panama Canal;
2. George Washington Bridge;
3. Cascade Tunnel;
4. Power Development at Niagara Falls;
5. Railway System of the United States;
6. The Automobile;
7. The Airplane.

When the first white discoverer crossed the Isthmus of Panama he dreamed a dream of a Canal connecting the two oceans. For 300 years this was the dream of the maritime world. It could not come true until machinery was developed and health could be protected. The Panama Canal was practically impossible of construction during the nineteenth century. It was easily constructed in the twentieth. Engineering science had reached a point where power was available and sanitation possible.

The George Washington Bridge is mentioned not so much because of its magnitude as for the reason that it embodies the history of bridge engineering. In its make-up will be found the first simple span used by primitive man, and also the latest ingenious developments in the structural field. From the foot log to the George Washington Bridge is a long road of achievement, crowned by a span of 3,500 feet of modern steel.

The automobile has revolutionized transportation. Thirty years ago the railways had the transportation business to themselves. Today they are in real competition with the highway vehicle.

We often wonder what the history of transportation would have been during the last 100 years if the internal combustion engine had been developed before the steam locomotive was adapted to railway transportation. After 75 years of railway building the internal combustion engine was applied to highway transportation and caused a real revolution. Had the automobile been developed in the year 1800 it might have changed the whole course of transportation.

The making of an automobile is surely one of the seven wonders of the engineering world. The machine which embodies power and speed has been so designed that any one with ordinary intelligence may operate it, but the machinery used in its manufacture is elaborate, and in many cases, very complicated. To make mass production of the automobile, required the design and manufacture of new machinery, new plants and new processes. The designing engineer has solved a thousand and one problems and is ready to solve more.

His product is the most convenient, most mobile, and the most popular device yet conceived for the annihilation of distance. Other machines may be developed that will compare with the automobile in cost of individual units, or in the number of units placed on the

(*Continued on page* 17)

PROFESSIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

(*Continued from page* 16)

market; but it is probable that the industrial world will wait many generations before an industry of equal magnitude will be developed in so short a time.

Of equal importance and the product of similar genius is the "twin giant" of this generation, the highway construction industry. The highways and the motor vehicle have broken down provincialism, have brought all sections of the country close together and have made north, east, south and west into one great whole rather than separate portions of a vast empire.

Let me enumerate but one more achievement. From the earliest recorded times men have longed to fly. Traditions from the remotest antiquity tell of this aspiration. The twentieth century saw its achievement.

Many remember the thrill of 1903 when the Wright Brothers made their first flight. We experienced that thrill over again when we stood in Chicago, over a year ago, and saw De le Cierva land his autogyro in Soldiers Field. In this newest achievement in transportation the Engineer has builded well. He has produced a vehicle of efficiency and a thing of beauty.

My list is not your list. You will want to add the Boulder Dam, Control of the Mississippi River, the Department of Commerce Building in Washington, and the thousand and one pieces of the railway system of the United States. You may want to include the Hudson Tubes, the Grand Central Terminal or the Eads Bridge at St. Louis. Surely our profession has justified itself by its achievements.

The Future

Can we continue the progress of the last 100 years indefinitely? Or can we close the patent office because invention is over? Our answer must be that research and the genius of engineering will continue to produce new devices, new processes and new things, as long as they are needed.

We have mechanized the world. We have constructed more railways than we need. We have produced more manufacturing establishments than are needed to satisfy our wants. We have developed power equivalent to 100 servants for each person, and we send messages instantaneously. Is there any future achievement in store?

A new day is dawning. Someone must find new useful things to produce. Someone must find a way to produce those things which are needed and get them into the hands of those who can use them. Surely we will not have to stop our machinery and let it go into decay because we are impotent to find a way to dispose of its products. We are living in a machine age and the engineer is one who understands it.

He can watch wheels go around without becoming dizzy. He can stand in the midst of power and maintain his control. He understands strength, speeds, production, and power. If he will concern himself with human relations he will be in a position to contribute to the solution of the enigma of industry. He has one asset that should be invaluable in the new age. His knowledge of applied science has taught him that intellectual honesty is a prime requisite. He does not dare to follow fads, fashions, and traditions. He must know the truth and apply it. Industry needs to be managed by those who know rather than those who blindly hope for the best.

In this new day dare we assume the statesmanship of industry? In the past we have been willing to produce, and let others exploit our products. The exploitation has not benefited the engineering profession, and, in many instances, has not benefited the public at large. Should the engineer apply the same unselfish devotion to the task of distribution that he has applied to production he will add his part to the solution of our economic dilemma. We have created, we must take responsibility for our creations.

Protecting Our Good Name

The writer would that he could cry from the house tops Dr. Steinman's views on protecting our name. Twenty-seven States are doing it, some well and some very well. It can be done only when the Engineers in each community throughout the land assume a responsibility and insist on protection. Under the police power of the State public health and public safety may be protected. Surely the practice of engineering falls in this category.

The Supreme Court in Tennessee in 1928 stated in its decision: "It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the actions of the defendants in using the words Engineers and Engineering in their name and upon their stationery are violations of said statute and that the defendants, neither of them having registered as an Engineer under the statute, have no legal right to advertise and hold themselves out by invoices, bills, letterheads, or otherwise as Engineers. . . . The defendants here are not deprived of their property without due process of law. They are not denied the right to continue their business if they continue under a name not calculated to mislead the public. They are not even deprived of their trade name if they see fit to qualify to practice engineering under the statutory provisions. If, however, the practical effect of the decision is to deprive them of their trade name, it is but a loss incident to a valid exercise of the police power of the State."

Our experience in Tennessee justifies us in believing that a law to protect the title engineer is as satisfactory as any other device. Our supreme court has ruled that we have a right to protect the title, and, in a recent decision, has ruled that a person has no right to perform the duties ordinarily performed by an engineer and call himself by any other appellation. The court declared that a man performing the duties of an engineer could not call himself by the name of a designer because a designer would not perform the tasks he was undertaking. In this particular case he was abated from further such activities as a public nuisance.

Conclusion

To repeat we have a profession in which we may take pride. We have an educational background that is recognized by all. We have a real literature and tradition; we have an achievement beyond Aladdin and his magic lamp; and we have a future bounded only by the activities of mankind. We have learned how to protect our good name and are going about doing it.

The public will take us at our own estimate of ourselves. Therefore, let us acclaim from the housetop as the Apostle Paul did from the steps of the Castle of Antonia, "I am a citizen of the City of Tarsus in Celicia, which is no mean city"—"I am a practicing engineer, which is no mean profession."

MARYLAND

Postpones Legislative Program

The American Engineer is indebted to Professor Steinberg, of the University of Maryland for the following bulletin:

STATUS OF REGISTRATION OF ENGINEERS IN MARYLAND

"The question of registration of engineers in Maryland has been under consideration for some time. During the winter of 1931, at the initiative of the Maryland Association of Engineers, a joint meeting of representatives of that organization, together with representatives from the Engineers' Club of Baltimore, the local sections of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Chemical Society and the Illuminating Engineers' Society met to discuss the then recommended uniform registration law for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors compiled by a committee of the representatives of several national engineering societies.

It was the object of the Maryland Association of Engineers to seek legislation from the Maryland Legislature then in session if the engineering groups of the State were found to be favorable to the movement. After a full discussion it was found that except for the Maryland Association of Engineers, the representatives of other engineering groups in Maryland were not favorable to the plan at that time.

While the Maryland Association of Engineers has since that time continued its committee on registration to keep abreast of developments in this field, it did not think it advisable, due to economic conditions, to open the question when the Maryland Legislature of 1933 was in session. With the approach of the Maryland legislative session of 1935, the question of registration has again been raised.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Association of Engineers a letter was read from Professor S. S. Steinberg, President of the Association, addressed to Colonel H. G. Perring, Chairman of the Association's Committee on Registration, of which the following is an excerpt;

. . . . "To put the matter of registration across, we shall need more united support of the engineering profession in Maryland than we have thus far been able to muster. Present governmental activities, particularly in connection with the construction codes, seem to be unifying the thoughts of engineers with regard to their legal relations with the public, and it may be as a result of the development of these codes there will eventuate a greater cooperative feeling between the various branches of the profession, of which we may later benefit when seeking legislation."

Colonel Perring and his committee, which included H. H. Allen, J. A. Bromley, W. W. MacVicar and R. M. Reindollar, had agreed with the suggestions

(*Continued on page* 26)

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

(*Continued from page* 10)

3. To formulate, advance, and maintain the ethical standards of the Profession, and to discover and correct any violations.
4. To correct and improve methods of engaging engineering services.
5. To formulate and improve conditions of employment and standards of compensation for Engineers.
6. To cooperate with educational interests in advancing the standards of engineering education and qualification.
7. To engage in cooperative activities with other organizations and professions on behalf of the Engineering Profession.
8. To promote cooperative and frater nal relations within the Profession.
9. To plan and conduct programs for encouraging and guiding student engineers and engineering assistants.
10. To extend employment and placement service for Engineers and engineering assistants.
11. To supervise the building up and administration of a reserve fund for assisting Engineers in economic distress.

Duties of the Public Relations Committee

1. To conduct a planned publicity campaign, with periodical releases to newspapers and magazines, on behalf of the Engineering Profession.
2. To inform the public on the high qualifications of the Engineer, the importance of his services to human progress, the requirements of registration, proper methods of selecting engineering services, and the desirability of appointing Engineers in public councils and in high executive and administrative positions.
3. To conduct a publicity and correspondence campaign to stop the mis use and abuse of the designation Engineer.
4. To conduct a campaign to secure credit for the Engineers in connection with the works designed and executed by them, including specific recognition and credit in published accounts and illustrations, in dedicatory exercises, on name plates, and on commemorative tablets.
5. To conduct a campaign to stimulate worthy engineering projects and public works, and to promote in creased demand for engineering services.
6. To conduct a campaign to stimulate engineering leadership in civic problems and public affairs.
7. To correspond and confer with public officials and government agencies on behalf of the Profession in matters affecting the interests of the Engineer.
8. To plan and arrange public lectures and radio programs to bring the Profession's messages before the public.
9. To correct such popular misconceptions and fallacies as "overproduction" and "technological unemployment," and to educate the public on the correct place and attitude of the Engineer in national economic problems.
10. To secure for the Profession its rightful place in social and economic readjustment, planning and progress.

Duties of the Legislative Committee

1. To assist States in drafting and securing registration laws.
2. To assist States in improving and perfecting their registration laws.
3. To prepare arguments and information in support of registration legislation.
4. To furnish literature, speakers, and legislative experts on behalf of registration laws.
5. To study existing registration laws and the Model Uniform Law, and to suggest desirable amendments and revisions.
6. To keep a record of, and report on, the status and progress of registration laws and their application.
7. To stimulate and strengthen enforcement of registration laws.
8. To keep a record of enforcement cases and court decisions.
9. To assist States in any other legislative efforts in the interests of the Profession.
10. To follow any national legislation affecting the Profession, and to inform and advise the Society thereon.
11. To initiate, draft, and sponsor any national legislation desired by the Profession.
12. To conduct a national campaign to stop misappropriation of the designation "Engineer."
13. To protest and correct violations of an interstate or national character involving unlicensed practice or unlicensed use of the designation.
14. To watch, report, and oppose any legislation, national or local, tending to subordinate the Engineer or restrict his rights of practice.
15. To confer with other Professions and enlist their cooperation in legislative measures of mutual interest or concern.
16. To engage, when necessary, expert legal counsel on behalf of the Profession.
17. To write and publish articles and reports on Engineers' registration and legislation.
18. To supply information, advice and interpretations relating to registration laws to individuals, public officials and local organizations.

Duties of the Publication Committee

1. To arrange for the publication of a monthly magazine covering the professional interests of the Engineer, to focus and converge thought on the problems of the Profession and the progress of the National Society in conquering these problems.
2. To handle the business affairs of the magazine, including all contracts with publishing, printing, and advertising agents.
3. To direct the editorial policies of the magazine.
4. To select and designate editors and business managers of the magazine.
5. To supervise the distribution of the magazine to members and subscribers and for educational purposes.
6. To solicit and secure desirable material for publication.
7. To prepare reports covering the financial operation of the publication, its editorial policies, and its effectiveness.
8. To handle the editing, planning, and financing of any other publications issued by the Society, including reports, educational material, and pamphlets, with respect to coordination of form, purpose and scope.

Advisory Council of the National Society of Professional Engineers

In order to secure counsel from, and promote contact and co-operative relations with, other organizations interested in the program of the National Society of Professional Engineers, an Advisory Council, composed of authorized representation of outstanding National Societies has been formed.

The personnel to date of the Advisory Council consists of

1. Ralph J. Reed, President of The National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners.
2. Dr. C. F. Hirshfeld, Chairman of The Engineers Council for Professional Development.
3. A. E. Marshall, President of The American Institute of Chemical Engineers.
4. J. P. H. Perry, Director of The American Society of Civil Engineers.

Honor Roll of Enthusiastic, Dependable, Self-Sacrificing Workers in the National Society of Professional Engineers

(Nominated by President Steinman; additions to this list to be made for future publication.)

T. Keith Legaré, Executive Secretary of the National Society.

Arthur V. Sheridan, Chairman of the Publication Committee, and Editor of The American Engineer.

Willard S. Conlon, President of the Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers, and Treasurer of the National Society.

Perry T. Ford, Chairman of the Membership Committee, Secretary of the Ohio Board of Examiners.

Prof. J. S. Dodds, Chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the National Society, and Secretary of the Iowa Engineering Society.

Major T. W. Battin, President of the Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers, and Vice-President of the National Society.

Col. Hugh A. Kelly, President of the New Jersey Association of Professional Engineers, and Vice-President of the National Society.

Arnold G. Chapman, President New York State Society of Professional Engineers, Chairman of Legislative Committee and Director of the National Society.

Prof. H. E. Babbitt, Secretary of the Illinois Society of Professional Engineers.

Gerald W. Knight, Secretary of the New Jersey Association of Professional Engineers, and Director of the National Society.

Ernest F. Fox, Secretary of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers—contributing design of National Society membership certificate and cover design of The American Engineer.

Robert J. Eagar, Engineer and Attorney, Associate Counsel of the National Society.

(*Continued on page* 26)

WHAT COUNTY CHAPTERS CAN ACCOMPLISH

(*Continued from page* 8)

More practical accomplishments: The Chapter can aid in the enforcement of laws governing the practice of Engineering for the protection of the public, by observation to detect violators of the law; by courteous advices, served upon offenders, which frequently result in quick compliance with the provisions of the law; by notification to proper authorities when such advices are ineffective.

Laws can be studied with a view to recommending improvements if their application to local conditions warrant their amendment.

Approved proposed legislation can be supported and notifications of interest and approval sent to all representatives in legislative bodies.

The development of the physical potentialities of the County can be fostered. In these enterprises the Chapter is eminently qualified to assume leadership. Cooperation can be offered to civic organizations and governmental agencies which sponsor approved improvements and assistance can be given in endeavors to secure state and federal aid if required for their prosecution.

What the Chapter Can Accomplish For the Profession

Proposed laws or ordinances affecting the profession, or members thereof in the public employ or private practice, can be carefully scrutinized and vigorously supported if they are designed to properly advance the good of the profession.

The strength of the Chapters, together with that of the National and State Societies can be mobilized if necessary, in defense of the Civil Service Laws which have been established for the protection of the rights of Engineers in the public service.

Vigilance can be exercised to insure that Engineers enjoy a fair share of the fruits of prosperity and that inequitable burdens are not placed upon them during periods of depression.

Fair rates of compensation for basic Engineering services at all times can be established for both public employees and private practitioners. Discretion should be exercised in adopting schedules of fees and services so as to prevent as far as possible the creation of the suspicion in the public mind that the Chapter is a self-seeking or predatory group.

Representations can be formally sent to appointing governmental officials and agencies recommending the appointment of professional Engineers on boards or commissions having jurisdiction over Engineering enterprises.

What the Chapter Can Accomplish for Individual Members

The Chapter, through its activities, can accomplish much for the development of the capacities, and the protection of the interests, of its members; it can enable them to make valuable contacts with professional associates and superiors outside of the performance of engineering duties, and also with outstanding citizens of other callings who are interested in community progress; it can stimulate their interest in public and professional matters; it can broaden their vision and understanding of the conditions and needs of their communities; it can promote facility of utterance by encouraging expressions of opinion before understanding and sympathetic auditors; it can, by promoting social intercourse, bring those, who are inclined to immerse themselves in their professional work, to a fuller appreciation of the value of the knowledge and practice of social conventionalities and amenities; it can enable them, through concerted and disciplined action to multiply their powers for mutual protection and progress.

General Chapter Accomplishments Past and to Come

The rapid growth in power and influence of the New York State Society during the short period of its organized existence has been phenominal. The possession of these assets has been made manifest by its successful sponsorship of legislation which has been enacted to safeguard, in the field of engineering enterprise, the life, health and property of the people of the State of New York and to improve the professional status of the Engineer.

This tremendous growth can be ascribed to the splendid leadership with which the Society has been blessed and to the rapid organization and development of Chapters throughout the State. The zeal exhibited by Chapters in organizing activities has been inspiring. Chapters, yet in the infancy of their organized lives, have vied with each other in organizing new Chapters in adjacent counties; and their missionary efforts have been so productive of results that the counties now under the jurisdiction of organized Chapters contain 95 per cent of the population of the State of New York.

The potentialities of service resident in the County Chapters are yet far from being fully developed. This development will be accelerated by the great national organization movement which has begun and which is kindling the imagination of the Engineering world. This national organization will need power to carry out its program; the enthusing records of Chapter accomplishments certify the assurance that all—and more than—the power which shall be needed will be generated in the powerhouses of the Chapters throughout the land.

WHAT THE NATIONAL SOCIETY CAN ACCOMPLISH

(*Continued from page* 14)

These are some of the things the National Society of Professional Engineers can, and will, accomplish. No other agency is prepared, equipped, or organized to do these things. The National Society of Professional Engineers will be "the fighting-arm of the Engineering Profession."

With trained, experienced, enthusiastic, self-sacrificing leaders and workers, who are "live-wires, self-starters, human dynamos," imbued with a vision of a greater and more glorious Profession, this program of accomplishments will be progressively realized. With clarity of vision and steadfastness of purpose, the National Society of Professional Engineers will march steadily onward toward its goal.

"The world advances by impossibilities achieved."

NATIONAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED

(*Continued from page* 10)

ward" the Church needed three things: 1. Definite purpose. 2. Earnest effort. 3. Loyalty to leadership. Is not this just what our Society needs?

1. The objectives of the Society have been clearly stated, and the inspiring message from Dr. Steinman outlining "What the National Society of Professional Engineers Can Accomplish" leaves no doubt as to what we expect to undertake.

2. The program of the Society cannot "go forward" without "earnest effort" on the part of a large membership. It is a "big job" and requires directors, superintendents, foremen, and many laborers. The National Headquarters of the Society is ready and anxious to assist all workers and committees to advance the interest of the Society and its members.

3. The Society is fortunate in having such able and enthusiastic leadership. Our distinguished and unselfish President has imbued others with his vision, and the officers and committee chairmen are all outstanding men, experienced in various professional activities.

We have the plan and the specifications; the personnel is being recruited. All that is needed to build the structure and put into operation the machinery of a united and coordinated profession is *earnest effort* and *loyalty to leadership.*

Let us all pull together, and we will not only "go forward" but we will "get somewhere."

NEW JERSEY

(*Continued from page* 15)

The secretary announced a tentative program for Public Works and Relief Administration which appeared to be imminent.

Letters and bills were read regarding a pledge by the State Association to the National Society of Professional Engineers for the sum of $25.00 to assist in preliminary organization expenses and the "American Engineer," joint magazine of the New Jersey and New York societies, amounting to $64.80, and it was decided to have the treasurer pay the amount of the pledge to the National Society of Professional Engineers and one installment, amounting to $32.42, to apply on the publication of the magazine.

Legislation

The association is prepared to again submit an amended registration act to the legislature when it convenes in Trenton during January, 1935.

The existing law, while of immeasurable value as compared to no law, is far from the Uniform Model Law which has met with almost universal approval. It is to be hoped that New Jersey will eliminate the subdivisions which are permitted under the present act and align itself with the trend of opinion which prevails in law and medicine, as well as in engineering in New York, Pennsylvania and other States.

WHAT THE STATE SOCIETY CAN ACCOMPLISH

(*Continued from page 7*)

public good. In all its endeavors the professional aspiration has been subordinate to the public welfare. The Society, together with its chapters, has courted and maintained friendly and respected relationships with public, with officials and with legislators throughout New York.

Program

The program of the Society is far from completed. However, none can deny that it has advanced a long way in the direction of the accomplishment of its objectives, which, as set forth in the preamble of its constitution, are:

"Concerned with the Public Weal of the State of New York, and,

In order to safeguard life, health and property, by restricting the practice of Engineering to properly qualified persons;

Likewise, to promote the welfare of the Engineering Profession, through the creation and enforcement of adequate license laws and practice acts;

Also, to place the control of engineering projects within the scope of such laws and acts;

Further, to focus public attention upon the functions, requirements and accomplishments of engineers;

Withal, to sanction honorable procedure tending toward emoluments commensurate with the dignity and responsibility of the profession, THE NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, is herewith organized, and to such end the constitution, of which this preamble is a part, hereby set forth. . . ."

Accomplishments

Toward the fulfillment of its purposes the Society has to date recorded the following accomplishments:

Established, through legislation, engineering as a single unified legally recognized profession.

Raised engineering, through legislative measures, to the plane of a learned profession by incorporating in the law rigid requirements of education and examination as prerequisites for qualification to practice.

Defeated attempts to limit or circumscribe the professional practice of engineers by successfully opposing certain legislative measures sponsored by ambitious lawyers and accountants.

Successfully opposed measures intended to divide engineering into specialties that would have led to division of the profession and jurisdictional disputes therein.

Established a basis for harmonious relations with architects through reciprocal provisions in practice acts of both professions, wherein the right to design, file plans, and supervise construction for buildings and structures is permitted to both professions.

Defined engineering and surveying in a rational comprehensive manner through legislative measures, which restricted the use of the term "engineer" and "land surveyor."

Participated in the National Registration Conference and secured the incorporation of practically the same definition, standards and qualifications in the recommended Uniform Model Registration Law, as were established by the Society in New York.

Strengthened, through legislation, the enforcement provisions of the law.

Cooperated with and aided Attorney General and District Attorneys in prosecuting, interpreting and enforcing the law.

Educated legislators, officials and laymen to the importance of engineering, and to an appreciation of its requirements, accomplishments and functions.

Made effective the license law. Courts, officials, commissions, legislative bodies and civic organizations throughout the state recognize the requirements of the law and the professional status of the engineer.

Enacted legislation, state and local, in the interests of engineers and surveyors.

Retained eminent legal counsel to aid and advise on matters of legislation, law violations and protection of professional interests.

Created and adopted codes of ethics and practice commensurate with the requirements of engineering as a licensed profession, rather than as a technical calling.

Established, through chapters, in various counties standards of practice and fees applicable within the jurisdictional areas of the said chapters.

Secured, after persistent endeavor, possession of a license, as an examination pre-requisite, in all civil service positions calling for engineering design or responsibility.

Nominated and secured the appointment of two of the members of the present State Examining Board for Licensing.

Cooperated with and secured recognition of State Department of Education in matters of legislation, qualifications of candidates and enforcement of law.

Initiated a movement to reduce and simplify the number of degrees granted by schools of engineering.

Conducted a persistent campaign of publicity in behalf of the profession, its requirements, accomplishments and value to society.

Sponsored concerted endeavors to secure the nomination and appointment of engineers to civic and official positions.

Prepared outstanding report of appropriate classifications, titles, qualifications and salaries for state service.

Secured commendation of courts for aid in matters of law violation.

Established, through chapters, close contacts with legislators in practically every county of the state, resulting in obvious strategic position wherever legislation affecting the profession was concerned.

Launched a most successful campaign to stop the abuse and misuse of the term "engineer."

Uncovered, reported and aided in prosecuting violations of the law and improper application of the term "engineer."

Actively participated, through chapters, in civic affairs of counties, thereby establishing cordial relations with public, press, officials and other professions.

Advocated extensive public works and construction programs to relieve unemployment.

Taught the engineer to be civic minded and public spirited.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Its program for the future lists, among its objectives, the following:

Perfection of license law to meet requirements ascertained from experience.

Elimination of any and all exemptions, individual or corporate, from the law.

A chapter in every county (at present over 90 percent of the population is comprehended by chapters).

Official recognition of the State Society in the preparation of legislation, the nomination of personnel for Examining Board and the administration of the law.

Prevention of use of term "engineer" (regardless of custom) by any but professional engineers.

Increased enforcement of law.

Correction of all local laws and ordinances not in conformity with intent of license law.

More adequate appropriations and increased personnel for enforcement of law.

Prevention of the enactment of legislation discriminating to engineers.

Reorganization of state, county and municipal civil service to insure appropriate titles, qualifications and compensation for engineers.

Removal and protection of engineers in the public service from the sphere of political influence.

Measures to minimize competition between public engineers and engineers in private practice.

Stimulation of comprehensive public works programs.

Measures to prevent free engineering services and fee competition.

Dissemination of information on proper way to engage engineering services.

Incorporation in law of provision making violation of professional ethics a basis for reprimand or disbarment from practice.

Appointment of engineers on all boards or commissions dealing with engineering problems.

Selection of engineers for official and legislative positions.

A unified profession and able counsel to protect the engineer from exploitation and discrimination.

Establishment of engineering degrees comparable with, and patterned after those of law and medicine, such as Bachelor, Master and Doctor of Engineering (leaving specialization in electrical, mechanical, structural, chemical and other fields for post graduate and practice endeavors). (No man can be or should be a specialist until he has had experience enough to indicate aptitude.)

Establishment of high cultural requirements for qualification to practice engineering.

Increased activities on part of engineers for recognition in the development of social, economic and political pro-

grams for the welfare of nation, state and municipality.

Election of engineers to high public office.

Emoluments commensurate with the services rendered to society by the profession.

Professional Societies in All States

Eternal vigilance is the price of protection and were the objectives set forth an accomplished fact, there would still be need for a society capable of establishing and enforcing minimum standards in keeping with the needs of an urban civilization and sufficient to warrant public support.

At the time of the organization of the State Society of New York, a licensing law had already been on the statute books for six years. Notwithstanding the existence of such a law both engineers and public disregarded the same with impunity. Doubtless such a condition exists today in many states wherein laws regulating the practice of engineering have been enacted. In some such states registration laws were effected before that of New York. That enforcement and public recognition have been negligible can be attributed to the absence of concerted effort upon the part of engineers.

Long ago, lawyers and doctors, realizing that the enforcement of restrictive laws is invariably lax, organized amongst themselves to carry out the intent of legislation relating to the practice of their respective professions. The Bar Associations and Medical Societies are today quasi-public bodies and play an indispensable role in maintaining respect for the legal and medical professions and in protecting the public against incompetency, dishonesty and charlatanism. That there is much room for improvement in the general conduct of the legal and medical professions is admittedly true, but who can question the fact that conditions would be chaotic were it not for the Bar and Medical Associations. The existence of corresponding regulatory bodies or societies is equally essential to the welfare of the engineering profession.

The engineer, in common with the rest of men, is a social being. He is, first of all, a citizen and secondly an engineer. As a member of society his obligation to his fellowman must precede his duty to his profession. No man can effectively serve either society or his calling who is unwilling to subordinate selfish aims to the common good. In every state, where a license law exists, there should be organized a society dedicated to public and professional welfare and restricted in membership to those persons who by law are entitled to term themselves engineers. In such states as have no law recognizing and regulating engineering as a profession, every practitioner could profitably concern himself with the following thoughts: Why does the engineer of his state receive less recognition than the lawyer and the doctor? Why does the engineer of his state receive less recognition than his fellow practitioner in a state wherein a license law exists? Why does the engineer, as a professional man, receive greater recognition in New York than in other states?

It is not with any sense of provincial pride that New York has been cited as an example. Rather is it an account of the stewardship of one society offered as justification for a belief, now crystallized into action, under the most inspired leadership the profession has ever had. States throughout the country are organizing. A confederation of states has been accomplished and the National Society of Professional Engineers is on its way.

COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

(*Continued from page* 10)

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Chr. Arnold G. Chapman, 74 Chapel Street, Albany, New York.
Mr. C. J. Ullrick, 422 Ness Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mr. R. E. Warden, 203 Union Station, Little Rock, Arkansas.
Mr. A. B. Carter, 632 Railway Exchange Building, Portland, Oregon.
Mr. Pecos H. Calahan, 906 State Building, Los Angeles, California.
Mr. Harry E. Harris, 229 Thorme Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut.
Mr. Charles Gilman, 50 Church Street, New York City.
Mr. S. A. Keast, 4845 N. 18th Street, Phila., Penn.
Mr. Samuel I. Sacks, 921 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Penn.
Mr. E. W. Lyon, 317 Professional Building, Fairmont, W. Va.
Mr. Henry L. Doten, 155 Sewase Street, Augusta, Maine.
Prof. L. S. LeTellier, The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.
Prof. Claude R. Erickson, Box 570, Lansing, Michigan.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Chr. Prof. J. S. Dodds, P. O. Box 202, Ames, Iowa.
Adm. F. R. Harris, 27 Williams Street, New York City.
Mr. Gerald W. Knight, 38 E. Park Street, Newark, N. J.
Maj. Geo. E. Sandy, 223 S. W. Madison St., Portland, Oregon.
Mr. James R. Rhyne, Little Rock, Arkansas.
Mr. John A. McPherson, c/o J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C.
Mr. Alfred E. Roche, Commissioner of Public Works, Troy, N. Y.
Mr. C. G. Massie, 4030 Fort Avenue, Lynchburg, Virginia.
Mr. H. O. Blair, Puget Sound Bank Building, Tacoma, Washington.
H. J. Fixmer, 2533 Smalley Court, Chicago, Ill.
John S. Sholl, 2707 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.
Maj. L. M. Fisher, 3067 Navy Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Mr. A. S. Harrington, Omaha, Nebraska.
Mr. James L. Ferebee, Box 279, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
W. B. Wendt, Louisville, Ky.

PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Dean P. H. Daggett, Chairman, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.
Prof. E. W. Saunders, University of Virginia, University, Va.
Mr. F. D. Weber, 401 Lumbermen's Building, Portland, Oregon.
Mr. Homer G. Balcom, 10 East 47th Street, New York City.
Mr. Victor Gelineau, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey.
Prof. J. C. Riedel, 505 Macon Street, Brooklyn, New York.
Mr. J. H. Griffin, 250 Hudson Street, New York City.
Prof. L. F. Van Hagan, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
Mr. H. D. Mendenhall, P. O. Box 403, Tallahassee, Florida.
Prof. C. C. Knipmeyer, 2611 North 8th Street, Terre Haute, Indiana.
Mr. C. T. Olmsted, 1205 Griswold Building, Detroit, Michigan.
Prof. C. L. Mann, State College Station, Raleigh, North Carolina.
Mr. L. A. Emerson, 1226 Sumter Street, Columbia, South Carolina.
Prof. H. E. Babbitt, 204 Engineering Hall, Urbana, Ill.
Alfred Mullikin, Civil Engr., Northeast Harbor, Maine.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Chr. Mr. Arthur V. Sheridan, Bronx County Bldg., New York, Grand Concourse and E. 161st Street.
Col. Hugh A. Kelly, 921 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey.
Mr. O. E. Stanley, 419 City Hall, Portland, Oregon.
Mr. Robert C. Johnson, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.
Prof. F. Ellis Johnson, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
Z. F. Cappabianca, 48 Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn.
Ernest F. Weeks, 105 Shepard Avenue, East Orange, N. J.
Frederick H. Zurmuhlen, Jr., 205 E. 42nd Street, New York City.
Mr. Donald L. Chamberlin, 2331 Cathedral Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Dean P. H. Daggett, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
Professor C. S. Crouse, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

EDITORIAL

(*Continued from page* 5)

North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Central, South Central and Pacific areas, together with one or more official correspondents in each State. Owing to the exigencies of a situation attendant upon consummating contracts and other details incident to the launching of a publication, together with an absence of proper information, the Committee has been unable to complete the selection of personnel. Announcements and listings will be made at the earliest opportunity.

The developments of the last few years are a splendid augury for the future of the profession in these United States. With a name that suggests even greater expansion and a purpose that is universal in scope, the American Engineer looks forward with confidence to the fulfillment of the dreams of its founders and the hopes of its present sponsors. All qualified practitioners who profess a love for the calling, and a desire to see it recognized by the public whom it serves, are urged to lend themselves to the support of the publication, and to the preservation and promotion of engineering as a learned profession, by affiliating themselves with the National Society of Professional Engineers. Such affiliation should, and it is hoped one day will, be the duty of every engineer in America.

To the officers of the Society, to the Business Manager, and to those correspondents who have aided the Editor in compiling this first issue, acknowledgment is herewith recorded; while to all existing organizations and periodicals the American Engineer, as the official publication of the National Society, reiterates its original salutation, and, "With charity toward all and malice toward none"—continues as a messenger to the public, to the press, and to the profession which it seeks to serve.

NEW MEXICO

Seeking Registration Law

The question of registration law is actively occupying the attention of Engineers of New Mexico. From Mr. E. L. Barrows of Santa Fe comes word that a concerted endeavor will be made during the next few months in the hope of securing the enactment of a license law by the State Legislature.

New Mexico has at present on its statute books an act regulating the practice of surveying. One ventures the hope that some day in the near future surveying, with its ramifications and requirements in higher fields, will, like highway, sanitary, structural, chemical, electrical, mechanical, mining and various other phases, be recognized as merely one specialty of a single great profession, regulated as are law and medicine, with their numerous fields of specialization by one comprehensive professional act.

MAINE

Considers Legislation

Secretary Bryant L. Hopkins of the Maine Association of Engineers has forwarded the appended comment on proposed legislation in that State.

"On December 8th, a group of Maine Engineers met in Portland for the purpose of discussing and deciding on possible action toward the securing of an engineer registration law. The meeting was addressed by Dr. D. B. Steinman, President of the National Society of Professional Engineers. After three hours of discussion for and against registration, the group finally voted to set up a committee with instruction to prepare a bill for engineer registration and a separate bill for registration of surveyors, these bills to follow the Model Law as closely as feasible, to be sent out to the various groups of engineers in the State at the earliest possible date, and to be presented at a meeting to be held in Augusta in January. . . . "While no great amount of educational work concerning registration has been done among the engineers in Maine, it is possible that the meeting which is to be held in Augusta next month will decide to introduce a bill in the legislature which convenes probably a few days before the meeting will be held. Many of the leading engineers in Maine favor a law for registration of engineers, but there are also a great many prominent men who have not yet made up their minds concerning this proposition and there are also a few who are very strongly against it.

VIRGINIA

Considers State Society

Discussions relevant to the organization of a professional society in Virginia have been held in several parts of the State. The need for a society appears to be recognized. However, the fact that so many engineers have not secured licenses seemingly delays action.

Some criticism of the examination for a license to practice has been voiced. The contention is that the said examination is a bit too strong on the score of mathematics and the physical sciences.

President Steinman of the National Society is the answer to Virginia's problem.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Joins National Society

At its annual convention, held in Columbia on January 3rd, the South Carolina Society of Engineers joined Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois, and voted to affiliate with the National Society of Professional Engineers.

The action of South Carolina is particularly gratifying in that the home state of the Secretary of the National Society becomes the pioneer of the new professional movement in the south.

The South Carolina Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers held its regular meeting on the same date, and a joint session resulted. The speakers were George T. Seabury, Secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Col. W. G. Caples, U. S. District Engineer of Charleston, and Dr. James A. Hayme, State Health Officer.

In Secretary George Seabury and Secretary T. Keith Legaré the profession has two of its most ardent workers, whose services merit far greater recognition than has to date been accorded.

The officers of the South Carolina Society for 1935 are:

President

J. H. BINGLE ..... *Charleston, S. C.*

Vice-President

L. A. EMERSON ..... *Columbia, S. C.*

Secretary-Treasurer

FRED L. MAYS ..... *Columbia, S. C.*

Directors

S. R. RHODES ..... *Clemson College, S. C.*
CHAS. H. MOOREFIELD ..... *Columbia, S. C.*
L. S. LETELLIER ..... *Charleston, S. C.*

RHODE ISLAND

Sentiment for Registration Grows

Discussion of the questions of the National Society and Registration has been presented to Engineers in Rhode Island by Mr. Willard S. Conlon.

The following excerpt from an opinion expressed by Prof. James A. Hall of Brown University is significant.

"Certainly, I do not see how we could, even if we desired to, afford to give any part of our dues to this organization. On the other hand, I feel that if a Chapter were organized in Rhode Island our Society should be very sympathetic in its attitude toward such a group.

"The growth of licensing laws has been very great of late. I understand that there is a fair chance that both Connecticut and Massachusetts may have such laws passed during the coming year. Under the circumstances, it seems to me that Rhode Island engineers may desire to have a licensing law, if only because of its reciprocity provisions.

"For these reasons I am wondering whether our Society should not really seriously approach this subject and decide on whether we should further the right kind of law for this State."

PORTO RICO

Exhibits Interest

Reports from the University of Porto Rico indicate enthusiasm for the National Society movement upon the part of Engineers.

Professor C. Calor Mota, head of the Department of Civil Engineering at the University, has accepted appointment as contact man and member of the Membership Committee.

Engineers of Porto Rico are invited to address themselves to Professor Mota at Mayaguez, P. R.

TEXAS

Licensing Act Considered

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. W. Beretta, of San Antonio, the American Engineer is advised that excellent progress is being made in co-ordinating sentiment for the enactment of a professional engineers' License Law in Texas.

The Texas Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers has rendered splendid service in furthering the proposal and a representative of the body recently addressed the Houston Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in the hope of securing assistance from that body.

The proposed act will conform to the Model Law recommended several years back by the various major engineering societies.

News Items

Mr. Julian Montgomery, formerly of the firm of Montgomery & Ward, Consulting Engineers of Wichita Falls, Texas, has taken the office of State Engineer for the Public Works Administration. Mr. Montgomery succeeds Mr. R. A. Thompson who resigned recently on account of ill health. The staff of examining engineers who served under Mr. Thompson will remain substantially the same in Mr. Montgomery's new organization.

Much interest is being evinced in Texas by members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, on the forthcoming semi-annual meeting of the Society for 1936. This national meeting will be held in the City of Houston, and arrangements are now being worked out by the Houston Section of the Society. Members throughout the State are cooperating with the Section, and it is hoped that a splendid meeting will result.

WEST VIRGINIA

Society to Meet January 7th and 8th

The West Virginia Society of Professional Engineers will hold its first Annual Convention at Morgantown on January 7th and 8th, 1935. At this writing the program is incomplete, but Secretary Robert Williamson, Jr., advises that a most interesting and instructive meeting is assured. Engineers of West Virginia are invited to attend the Convention and to identify themselves with the Society in its endeavors to promote the welfare of the profession in that State.

The West Virginia Society was organized in June, 1934, and received its Charter from the State in October of that year.

On January 28th, at Morgantown, President Steinman and Chairman Perry T. Ford of the Membership Committee will address West Virginia Engineers on the subject "The National Society of Professional Engineers."

PUERTO RICO

Muestra Interes

Reportes de la universidad de Puerto Rico indican intusiasmo para el movemiento de la sociedad nacional en parte de los ingenieros.

El Professor C. Calor Mota director del departmento de engenieria civil en la universidad ha acceptado nombramiento como miembro y representante del comité de asosiados.

Los engenieros de Puerto Rico estan invitado para dirigirse al Professor Mota, en Mayaguez, P. R.

NEW YORK

Joins National Society

At a special meeting, called by President Chapman and held at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, on November 24th, the New York State Society of Professional Engineers amended its constitution so as to provide for affiliation with the National Society. Article 6, section 1, of the By-Laws now reads:

> ''*Section* 1—*Dues.* The dues of the Society shall be not more than Five Dollars ($5.00) per annum, as determined by the Executive Board, plus such amount not to exceed Four Dollars ($4.00) as may be necessary for membership in the National Society of Professional Engineers with which the Society may be affiliated, due and payable at the beginning of the fiscal year. Members elected during the fiscal year shall pay proportionate dues for each quarter year or fraction thereof.''

The State Society was the guest of the Dutchess County Chapter, whose President, W. A. Schuerman, welcomed the gathering and presented President Arnold G. Chapman of the Society.

Apparently the only problem confronting the State Society is the matter of dues. Chapters have divergent points of view on the results likely to follow in the wake of the increased dues necessary to affiliate with the National Society.

President Steinman of the National Society presented an outline of the activities of that Society to date.

A report of the letters, on the question of amending the constitution, indicated that 653 votes had been cast, 565 in the affirmative and 87 against the proposal. Insomuch as the number voting was just within the 20 per cent of membership in good standing the amendment was declared adopted.

President Chapman—Director

As its director in the National Society the New York State Society of Professional Engineers has chosen Arnold G. Chapman. Mr. Chapman has also been appointed Chairman of the Legislation Committee of the National Society.

Frederick H. Zurmuhlen—Manager

Frederick H. Zurmuhlen has been appointed Business Manager of the American Engineer. All matters pertaining to the magazine, aside from editorial copy, come within the province of Mr. Zurmuhlen. Co-operation and assistance are requested from the State of New York, in the expansion and development of which Mr. Zurmuhlen played a leading role.

Legislation

A number of legislative measures will receive the attention of the Society at the coming session of the legislature.

It is proposed to amend the license law by eliminating existing exemptions. In collaboration with the architects of the State legislation relevant to the question of filing plans for work costing less than 10,000 will be presented and the same sponsored by both professions.

Winter Meeting

The winter meeting of the State Society will be held during the month of February at a time to be announced later. In view of the legislation proposed and the public works endeavors and recommendations of the Society it is urgently hoped that every County will be represented. Each Chapter is expected to officially send representation.

As usual, Albany Chapter will play host. In such a role Albany has no equal and every meeting ever held in that city has won supporters to the belief that the State Society's headquarters should be permanently located in the capitol city.

New York Chapter of A. A. E. Disbands

At a meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Association of Engineers, held on December 3rd, the Chapter voted unanimously to make a contribution of $300 to the National Society of Professional Engineers. It was also the unanimous concensus of opinion that the Chapter should disband in favor of the new organization, the N. S. P. E. The Directors were authorized to work out plans and submit recommendations at a final meeting to be held on December 17th.

At this final meeting of the New York Chapter A. A. E., held on December 17th, it was unanimously voted that the Chapter disband. An additional gift of $1,000 was voted to the National Society of Professional Engineers, and the net balance of Chapter funds, amounting approximately to $400 was to be turned back to the National Headquarters of the American Association of Engineers. This division of funds was based approximately on the ratio of licensed to unlicensed men now holding membership in the Chapter, the numbers being approximately 40 licensed Professional Engineers and 15 unlicensed men. It is understood and expected that the licensed men who are not yet members of the National Society of Professional Engineers will promptly join that organization through the New York or New Jersey Professional Societies.

In recognition of the generous action of the New York Chapter of A.A.E., a plan crediting paid-up memberships in national and state societies is being worked out.

FLORIDA

Society Nominations

The Editor is indebted to Mr. W. W. Fineren, Secretary of the Florida Engineering Society, for the following:

''The Nominating Committee of the Society has submitted the following report of nominations for officers of the Society for 1935:

For President, Rob't M. Angas, Jacksonville; For First Vice President, C. V. Imeson, Tallahassee; For Second Vice-President, A. L. Pfau, Jr., St. Petersburg; For Secretary, W. W. Fineren, Gainesville; For Treasurer, H. D. Hendenhall, Tallahassee; For Directors—Terms to expire in 1937, Joseph Weil, Gainesville; F. D. Banning, Miami.

''The Secretary wishes to call attention of the members to the fact that the above is not a letter ballot. The constitution provides that nominations for any office may be made by any five members if properly submitted in writing and mailed to the Secretary.

''The Secretary will wait for 30 days to receive any nominations desired by the members. After the expiration of 30 days ballots will be printed containing the nominations of the Nominating Committee, as given above, together with any other nominations received, and mail the ballots to the members for voting.'' It is expected that the question of the National Society will be discussed at the next meeting of the Florida Engineering Society.

CALIFORNIA

Registration Board Reports

A report on the functioning of the Registration Law for Civil Engineers has been presented to the Governor of California by the State Board of Registration.

The following excerpts from the report of the Board are of interest to Engineers generally and in California especially.

Qualification of Applicants

During the biennium the Board received a total of one thousand and nineteen applications. Of this total one hundred twenty-six were for registration as civil engineers, twenty of which requested registration through reciprocity with other states; two hundred forty-six were for the authority to use the title ''Structural Engineer,'' and six hundred forty-seven were for license as land surveyors. Civil Engineering registration was granted to eighty-six; the title of ''Structural Engineer'' was granted to one hundred and thirty-eight; and six hundred forty-four licenses as land surveyors were issued.

Applications were denied as follows, the figures including applications withdrawn, and those declared ineligible;

For registration as civil engineers, sixty-three; for authority to use the title ''Structural Engineer,'' one hundred thirty-one; and for license as a land surveyor, three.

Investigations and Prosecutions

Both Civil Engineers' and Licensed Surveyors' Acts make it an obligation of the Board to ''inqu re into the identity'' of unregistered or non-licensed persons who practice, or offer to practice civil engineering or land surveying. In performance of this duty there has been made in the last biennium two hundred fifty-five separate investigations of sufficient importance to justify written report regarding the activities of those investigated. Of these cases, eighty-six involved the practice of civil engineering without registration, twenty illegal advertising as a civil engineer; eight, unauthorized use of the title ''Structural Engineer;'' sixty-six the practice of civil engineering after expired registration; nine, the unlicensed practice of land surveying, and sixty-six, miscellaneous infractions of the law. In the main, the violations which have been investigated have not been of a malicious character. The board is reasonably satisfied that these violators after a proper warning and knowledge of the law will not again attempt to so practice.

With the aid of the respective officers charged with enforcement of the laws, the Board has been instrumental in bringing before the courts unregistered persons practicing or offering to practice civil engineering. During the interim covered by this report, nineteen misdemeanor complaints have been issued with a corresponding number of court appearances made by the defendants. This procedure has resulted in eighteen sentences by reason of guilt and in one acquittal. The punishment of the offenders by the court has been

(*Continued on page* 24)

KENTUCKY

Professional Society Meeting

The annual meeting of the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers will be held in Louisville on February 5th, 1935.

At this meeting it is proposed to discuss organization needs and legislation. D. B. Steinman, President; T. Keith Legaré, Secretary, and Perry T. Ford, Chairman of the Membership Committee, are the speakers invited to expound the philosophy of the National Society and the new engineering movement which is manifesting itself in every part of the country.

The Kentucky Society was organized about a year ago for the purpose of uniting engineers throughout the state and of securing the enactment of proper legislation for the control and restriction of the practice of professional engineering.

Engineers of Kentucky are invited to address C. S. Crouse, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society, at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

CONNECTICUT

Registration Act Drawn

A measure to be sponsored by the Connecticut Technical Council and the Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers will be presented to the Grand Assembly during January, 1935.

The draft prepared conforms very closely with the recommended Uniform Model Registration Law approved several years ago by groups throughout the country, including the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers which has played an important role in preparing the present proposals.

In 1934 Registration Acts for both architects and engineers were presented to the Assembly. While the Architects Act was passed, that of the Engineers was lost because of lack of cooperation from the profession.

At this writing a concerted endeavor appears certain and the prospects for a successful legislative campaign are excellent.

Society Activities

Articles of incorporation and the adoption of a seal and the issuance of certificates, have received the approval of the Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers. It is proposed to copyright the seal of the Society.

Under the title of "Status of Engineers," the Membership Committee of the Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers has compiled the following data.

What a potent influence a strictly professional society could be. The efforts of Mr. Willard Conlon and his associates are commendable.

CALIFORNIA

(*Continued from page* 23)

light, and in many cases entirely suspended upon the promise by the defendant of future good behavior. From a regulatory standpoint these sentences have been very satisfactory in that they have had the desired influence in minimizing unlawful practice.

Conclusion:

The Board feels that the two laws here under discussion are practical in their application and that their existence has been a material benefit to the people of this state. Your Board has endeavored, to the best of its ability, to administer the provisions of these laws in an intelligent and impartial manner. In this respect it is hoped its commission has been satisfactorily fulfilled.

It is to be hoped that California will join her sister states in enacting a law that will include all branches in one professional law. Law and medicine have as many specialities as engineering. Experience has taught the wisdom of unifying the profession. Division means jurisdictional disputes and weakens the social economic position of the ens the social and economic position of the Engineer.

SOCIETIES

1. American Society of Civil Engineers (Conn. Sec.)
2. American Institute of Electrical Engineers (Conn. Sec.)
3. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (Conn. Sec.)
4. Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers
5. Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers
6. Engineers (unattached)

RECAPITULATION

Classification	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Total
Honorary				20			20
Fellows		4					4
Members	86	50	282	780	112		1310
Associate Mem.	78	.250	158	134			620
Associates			27		20		47
Juniors	57		147				204
Affiliates	3						3
Engineers (unattached)						Est. 300	300
Total	224	304	614	934	132	300	2508
Qualified for N.S.P.E.	164	242	400	410	112	300	1628
" " license P. E.	164	242	400	410	132	300	1648
" " license L. S. Land Surveyor							200

BASIS FOR ESTIMATES

1. Members and Associates, 100 per cent qualified
2. Fellows 100 per cent, Members 100 per cent, Associates 75 per cent qualified
3. Members 100 per cent, Associate Members 75 per cent, Associates 25 per cent qualified
4. Honorary Members 100 per cent, Members 50 per cent, Assoc. Members, none qualified
5. Members 100 per cent, Associates, none, qualified
6. Est. 100 per cent Engineers unattached qualified

UTAH

Registration Measure Drafted

In keeping with the movement which is gathering momentum throughout the country, Utah Engineers are prepared to present for immediate legislative consideration a Registration Act.

Mr. C. J. Ullrich of Salt Lake City has forwarded the following item of news.

"The engineers of this state are active in behalf of another Engineers' Registration Bill to be submitted to the next State Legislature which convenes in January, 1935. The Utah Society of Engineers has appointed a committee, with L. H. Kimball as chairman, to draft a registration law for presentation to the next legislature. The local chapter of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers has gone on record as favoring an Engineers' Registration Law. Utah Engineers have made several previous attempts to get an engineers' registration law, the last attempt being made two years ago when the bill got on the House Calendar but died in the sifting committee during the last days of the session. Sentiment among engineers regarding an engineers registration law has changed considerably during the last several years in this state. Many prominent engineers who were formerly opposed to local registration are now passive in their attitude toward such a law or actually favoring the enactment of such a law. From present indications we should not have any serious opposition in our forthcoming attempt to put an Engineers' Registration law on the Statute Books of this state."

Utah, having distinguished herself for action on a once famous issue, continues her progressive endeavors.

WASHINGTON

Registration Pending

Advices received from Mr. B. P. Thomas indicate that the local sections of the American Society of Civil and Mechanical Engineers have joined with the state engineering groups, and are preparing a measure providing for licensing certain branches of engineering.

This legislation will be presented at the next session of the State Legislature in January.

It is unfortunate that certain groups wish to be omitted. Engineering is a single profession, and only through a single comprehensive law can its integrity be maintained.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska being without a formal State Engineering Society stages annually a "Round-Up" of the profession for the purpose of discussing and promoting activities of mutual benefit to the engineers of the State.

J. P. Colbert, who is Secretary for the "Fifth Annual Round-Up," advises that the conclave this year will take place at Lincoln on February 23, 1935.

The program, at this writing, is more or less tentative, but it is hoped that the National Society of Professional Engineers, a State Society of Professional Engineers, an adequate license law and an awakened interest in the social, economic and professional problems of the engineer will merit serious consideration.

Persons interested are invited to write Mr. D. L. Erickson, City Engineer of Lincoln, Chairman of the Round-Up, or Mr. J. P. Colbert, Secretary, at the University of Nebraska.

ULSTER, ORANGE, ROCKLAND, DUTCHESS COUNTIES

On November 24th, 1934, the Chapters of Ulster, Orange, Rockland and Dutchess Counties were conducted by Mr. Keene Richards on a tour through the campus and buildings of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie. In the evening the members of the Chapters attended a special meeting and dinner of the New York State Society at the Alumni House of the College.

The annual meeting of the Ulster County Chapter was held following the foregoing functions. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mr. Keene Richards; Vice-President, Mr. Harold R. Dean; Secretary, Mr. Kenneth E. Pearce; Treasurer, Mr. Frank S. Hopkins; Directors for two years: Mr. Neil MacCoull and Mr. Mark A. Goldrick, Jr.

Courtesy: Frederick C. Fox, Jr., Secretary.

STEUBEN AREA

A joint dinner-meeting of the Steuben Area Chapter and the Ithaca Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers was held at the Langwell Hotel in Elmira on December 18th, 1934. Sixty-five members and guests attended the meeting. The guest speaker was Prof. S. C. Hollister of Cornell University who delivered a highly interesting illustrated address on the construction of Boulder Dam.

Mr. M. W. Wipfler, City Engineer of Elmira, Chairman of the committee which arranged this joint meeting, has been complimented upon his outstanding contribution to the success of the gathering.

Courtesy: Mr. Herman F. Eilers, Secretary-Treasurer.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

The Columbia County Chapter at a meeting held on November 21st, 1934, considered its difficulties in endeavoring to function as an independent organization in the face of the facts that it has eight active members and that there are but eight others eligible for membership in the county. As a result of this consideration it was proposed to endeavor to effect an affiliation with the Albany County Chapter, whereby the Columbia County Chapter would retain its charter and separate identity but would hold its meetings in conjunction with, pay its membership dues to, and have its chapter business transacted by, the Albany County Chapter.

Courtesy: Mr. Sherman, V. N. Rockefeller, President.

ALBANY COUNTY

The Executve Committee of the Albany County Chapter, at a meeting held on December 17th, 1934, approved the proposal of affiliation made by the Columbia County Chapter and the details of joint operation are now being worked out.

Courtesy: Mr. H. S. Wilgus, Secretary-Treasurer.

QUEENS COUNTY

Mr. Arnold G. Chapman, President of the New York State Society, presided at the ceremonies of the installation of Chapter officials at the annual meeting of the Queens County Chapter, which was held in the Medical Society Building, Forest Hills, on December 27th, 1934. The following officials were inducted into office: President, Mr. Andrew K. Johnson; First Vice-President, Mr. George P. Winn; Second Vice-President, Mr. George H. Bruns; Treasurer, Mr. Charles W. McInenly; Financial Secretary Mr. Wm. H. Walker; Directors for two years, Mr. Richard A. Fiesel, Mr. E. D. Garretson, Mr. Ernest C. Manning, Mr. Charles S. Stratton, Mr. W. C. Kochendoerffer.

Admiral Frederick R. Harris, First Vice-President of the New York State Society assisted in the installation ceremonies. Among the other visiting guests were Mr. Ernest F. Fox, Financial Secretary of the New York State Society and Director of the Bronx County Chapter, Mr. Edwin Kingsley of New York County Chapter and Mr. Edward McCormick of Kings County Chapter.

For many years the annual meeting of Queens Chapter has been made, in an especial manner, the gala event of the year. The meeting this year, under the guidance of the master hand of President Johnson, was in the best tradition; the ceremonies were impressive, the addresses were inspiring, the music by the Glee Club of the Fire Department was enthusing, and that hospitality, for which Queens Engineers are famous, was dispensed with a lavish hand.

Courtesy: Mr. Martin Nelson, Executive Secretary.

IOWA

Directors of State Society Meet

The Directors of the Iowa Engineering Society met at Des Moines, Iowa, on November 15th.

The minutes of the meeting, as reported by Secretary J. S. Dodds, indicate the concerned attitude of the professional engineer of Iowa toward social and professional problems and suggest the hope that affiliation with the National Society will add the weight of midwest endeavor to eastern and central activities. Iowa is a key state.

Following are excerpts from the record as set forth in a communication addressed to the membership by Secretary-Treasurer J. S. Dodds, Chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the National Society, and Secretary of the Iowa State Board of Engineer Examiners.

Committee Reports

"It was suggested that some Des Moines member be especially delegated to follow Legislation. Upon motion of Mr. C. H. Young, seconded by Mr. Mark Morris, the Legislative Committee was instructed to revise the proposed amendments to the Engineers Registration law to include the minimum definition of an engineer of the Engineers Council for Professional Development and to ask the Legislative Committee of other professional groups, including the League of Iowa Municipalities to approve the definition before its adoption.

Mr. George Griffith made a progress report for the Professional Ethics Committee calling particular attention to the recent case of violations of professional ethics in connection with bidding on certain municipal work.

The increased Activities program includes Committees working on:

1. Public recognition — confidence and esteem.
2. Local meetings.
3. Guidance of young engineers.
4. Employment service.
5. Adequate Compensation (Code).
6. Method of engaging engineering services.
7. Protect the designation.
8. Unethical practices.
9. Stimulate participation in Public Service.
10. Local and National cooperation.

The Program Committee was instructed to make the matter of the new National Society a special order of business at the annual meeting. A petition signed by 15 members and 37 non-members requesting the Society to join the new National Society of Professional Engineers was presented. Disposition of the matter provided for as noted above.

Annual Convention

The annual meeting of the Iowa Engineering Society will take place at Des Moines, Iowa, on February 7th and 8th, 1935. At this meeting, which will be addressed by Dr. D. B. Steinman of New York, and Perry T. Ford of Ohio, President and Chairman of the Membership Committee respectively, the question of affiliation with the National Society will be the primary topic of discussion.

The courtesy and cooperation of J. S. Dodds, A. H. Fuller, F. Ellis Johnson, I. C. Ayers, Frank Kerekes, C. Moriarity and other officers of the Iowa Engineering Society and associates at the famous institution which has made Ames a mecca for engineering research, are appreciated by the National Society and its publication.

INDIANA

State Society Meeting February 14th

Professor W. A. Knapp of Purdue University, Secretary of the Indiana Engineering Society, advises that the fifty-fifth annual meeting of that body will take place at the Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis, on Thursday, February 14th.

Plans to hold meetings of the Indiana Sections of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, on the same date as the meeting of the Indiana Engineering Society, are being developed.

MICHIGAN

Society Convention February 22nd and 23rd

From the pen of Mr. E. L. Brandt, Executive Secretary, comes an announcement concerning the coming meeting of the Michigan Engineering Society.

"Detroit technical societies will play host to the Michigan Engineering Society when it holds its fifty-fifth annual meeting in Detroit, February 22 and 23, 1935, at the Hotel Statler. Each year the meeting is arranged by a local committee appointed by the local technical society in the city where the convention is to be held. In view of the fact that there are about twenty-five technical groups in Detroit, a committee was appointed from members of all groups and plans are now going forward.

It is hoped that the National Society of Professional Engineers, a State Society of Professional Engineers, an adequate license law and an awakened interest in the social, economic and professional problems of the engineer will merit serious consideration.

PRESS REPORTS OF INTEREST

From Various Sources

MEDICAL PROFESSION TO RESTRICT NUMBER OF STUDENTS

Follows Lead of Other Nations

The following excerpts from a memorandum prepared at Wesleyan University suggest a problem that merits the attention of the engineering profession.

"It is important to recognize that the opportunity to study medicine is definitely limited by the medical schools in this and other lands. In our country each year between 6,200 and 6,300 medical freshmen are chosen from a field of approximately 14,000 applicants. Furthermore, foreign study is restricted in that almost impassible barriers have been established in many countries abroad, and by legislation in most of our states. Any young man wishing to study abroad must first get permission from the state in which he wishes to practice. Most states are refusing to accept the foreign diploma.

"It is known that the medical profession in this country is making every effort to discourage the tremendous number applying for a medical education. Aspirants far exceed the capacity of the schools and the profession is making an organized attempt to make pre-medical students take cognizance of this situation. Leading medical educators feel that this attempt will not injure the high standing of the profession by limiting the field from which physicians are chosen, because only the weaker students, those who have no possible chance of admission to the medical schools, are being discouraged."

NEW YORK BARS DENTIST ADS

State Regents Upheld

"The New York State Board of Regents scored a point in the fight to restrict advertising by dentists when the Court of Appeals at Albany refused to strike out certain portions of a brief submitted to support the legality of a regulation of the board governing such advertising. Charles H. Tuttle, counsel for a group of advertising dentists, who attacked the validity of the regulation, had asked that portions of the board's brief dealing with the abuses and evils resulting from advertising, as well as a part announcing that the board's ruling was supported by 10,100 dentists in the state, be eliminated.

"Announcement of the court's ruling was made by Sol Ullman, Assisting Attorney General, who is appearing for the board, at his offices in the State Office Building. The ruling being questioned by Mr. Tuttle, he said, was passed by the board in March, 1933, and permits dentists to use only "modest" personal professional cards for advertising purposes.

"In the first legal skirmish, Justice T. Loughran, then of the Supreme Court, upheld the board's right to restrict advertising. Subsequently, this decision was reversed by the Appellate Division, which supported Mr. Tuttle's contention that a law passed by the Legislature banning 'untrue, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive' advertising only sets the standard of advertising. Mr. Ullman then carried the fight to the Court of Appeals, of which Justice Loughran is now a member, and this court will make a final ruling soon, having disposed of the first technicality yesterday.

"The sections of Mr. Ullman's brief, upheld by the court, set forth that the board's regulation is backed by the State Dental Society, the Local Dental Societies, and the Allied Dental Council, while only about a hundred advertising dentists oppose it. This portion also points out that if advertising methods of the past were to continue "dentistry threatened to degenerate into a predatory business."

"Were the contentions of Mr. Tuttle that the new law precluded further restrictions on advertising true, Mr. Ullman argued, "the powers of the regents would be so limited that no matter how sordid, diabolical, shameful, disgraceful or vulgarly commercial the advertising of dentists might be, the regents would not be able to hold advertising, of that character to be unprofessional. He predicted that in that case the streets would be cluttered with sandwichmen bearing "grotesque dental advertising," the advance agents and band wagons of Barnum & Bailey would be outdone by dentists, and cut-throat, high-pressure, shock, violent and dazzling advertising would be permissible."

ARTISTS PROTEST SLIGHT

Food for Thought and Emulation By Engineers

"The executive committee of the American Artists' Professional League recently adopted a resolution protesting against the omission of the names of Ulric Ellerhausen and Francis Keally, sculptors, in newspaper accounts of the unveiling of their memorial to General George Rogers Clark and the early Alleghany pioneers at Harrodsburg, Ky. President Roosevelt spoke at the unveiling of the monument, a $100,000 Federal shrine, and most of the published accounts devoted all their space to the report of his address.

"'It seems almost incredible,' the resolution read, 'especially to the American artists, that the men who designed and created this outstanding shrine are nowhere mentioned in the press stories of the dedication. Yet both of these men are outstanding in the American field of art, and their four years of labor in the building of the Harrodsburg Memorial, which stands a testimonial to their talents and accomplishments, surely merit recognition.

"'Because the creators of works of art are so seldom mentioned in connection with stories of these events, or even in the accompanying pictures, the league feels that it is becoming vitally necessary that the press of the country be apprised of this glaring oversight and its good will and good offices be urged in the cause of advancement of art in America.'"

MARYLAND

(*Continued from page* 17)

made by President Steinberg and recommended to the Board of Directors that no attempt at securing the passage of a registration law be made in the coming Maryland Legislature. This recommendation was unanimously approved by the Board of Directors. . . ."

ON DEATH OF PALMER C. RICKETTS

Editorial and Eulogy by New York Times

The "rebuilder" of the oldest school of science and engineering in any English-speaking country, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, is the distinction that belongs to Palmer C. Ricketts, a graduate, a member of its faculty for fifty-nine years and its president for thirty-five years. When founded in 1824 by Stephen Van Rensselaer it was designed to be "a school for the sons and daughters of farmers and mechanics," with a leaning toward agriculture, but in its development its greatest contribution has been the making of engineers. Its graduates have been pioneers in many fields of engineering. It is of record that they have served with distinction on every great canal, that they have helped to design or direct nearly every notable bridge in the United States and that they have constructed or operated a major part of the railroad mileage of America. Though it is pre-eminently "the Alma Mater of Engineers" and has had a noteworthy part in serving this great city in its physical phenomenal growth and in furnishing professors for other schools of like character, it has enriched related professions.

President Ricketts not only built the new Rensselaer after the fire of 1904, giving it a great group of buildings on a spacious campus, he liberalized the scope of its curriculum without imperiling its technical and professional training. At the beginning of its second century he planned the establishment of a new department of arts, science and business administration, with new variant courses leading to the bachelor's degree and five- and six-year courses for higher degrees in engineering, including disciplines in the liberal arts, also pre-medical and pre-dental courses. These changes have given the institute a more extensive cultural horizon and at the same time afforded new opportunities for intensive work in the increasing phases of engineering; and what he did at Rensselaer has influenced other schools.

The word engineer meant originally a genius, equating the unknown from the known by algebraic signs, evoking the seen from the unseen by divination of intersecting lines and even reaching into the infinite by computations that have their firm base in the finite. Engineers have been our modern Titans, but free —as the ancient Titan was not who sought to bring the fire to mortals— free to avail of all that the mind can bring forth to light for the advancement of the race of mortals. Engineers are peculiarly the men of the verges and in the death of President Ricketts they have lost a great fearless pioneer and a wise leader. Atque omne immensum peragravit.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

(*Continued from page* 18)

Samuel I. Sacks, Engineer and Attorney, Associate Counsel of National Society.

Fred H. Zurmuhlen, Member of Publication Committee of the National Society, and Business Manager of The American Engineer.

DAVID B. STEINMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

(Not nominated, so added by Editorial prerogative).

ENGINEERING ADVISORY
CORPORATION

921 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

INVESTIGATIONS

. . REPORTS . .

APPRAISALS

Qualified to Serve You on Any Problems Requiring Expert Knowledge of Construction.